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APRIL MEAT TRADE.

Unsettled by Transportation Difficulties—Strikes Interfere With Distribution.

At the beginning of April the dressed meat trade was thrown into a state of uncertainty as regards the distribution and supply of meat by the strike of the railroad switchmen at Chicago which resulted in railroad embargoes placed against shipments of live stock by all lines entering that market. Similar strikes followed during the next few days at Kansas City and East St. Louis and later in Omaha, necessitating other embargoes on numerous railroad lines entering those markets. Receipts of live stock at the four principal live-stock markets during the first half of the month were seriously affected and showed a material decline in the number marketed. While the inbound movement of live stock at other middle-western markets was not appreciably affected, the outbound movement of dressed meats destined to eastern markets was materially lessened on account of strikes at eastern junction points and railroad yards.

Live-Stock Receipts Decline.

Live-stock receipts at seven of the principal markets, during the month under review, were, approximately: Cattle, 586,000; hogs, 1,475,000; sheep, 502,000. These figures show a decrease of 97,000 cattle, 477,000 hogs and 83,000 sheep as compared with April, 1919. Compared with the previous month, cattle decreased 263,000, hogs, 726,000, and sheep, 160,000. The supply of western dressed beef carcasses and cattle slaughtered locally at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia during the four weeks period ending April 23, decreased 6,256, as compared with the four weeks period ending March 26. During the same periods, lamb and mutton carcasses decreased 98,357, or an average weekly decrease at the three markets of 24,589. While transportation difficulties materially affected the supplies of fresh meats at eastern distributing points, the supply at Chicago was only temporarily reduced during the first days of the railroad embargoes, or until cars in transit to eastern markets from packing centers located farther west were held at Chicago and unloaded for the local trade. Although diversions of cars in transit were numerous throughout the month, practically no loss by delays or meat in off condition was reported from any market.

Beef Prices Fluctuate Widely.

Beef prices at the three eastern markets were unsettled and showed wide fluctuations, with the maximum reached at the close of the second week. Good beef steers at Boston advanced from $20 on April 1 to $25 on April 15, held steady until April 19 and declined sharply throughout the remainder of the month with the top on April 30 at $21. All other grades were proportionately affected. With a top of $21 on good steers at the beginning of the month, New York prices fluctuated until the high point of $25 was reached on April 12, after which declines were sharp with the month's closing quotation at $22. The month's opening price on the same grade at Philadelphia was $20 and remained at the same level until the beginning of the second week when a spasmodic advance of $4 per 100 pounds was made. This advance was held until April 21, when a downward move was begun, the top on April 30 being $21. During the entire month prices at Chicago showed only slight fluctuations, with the tendency mostly up-

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STOCKS OF WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Thousands of pounds; that is, 000 omitted.]

	Grease wool.		Scoured wool.		Pulled wool.	
	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.
Total stocks domestic wool:						
Fine and one-half blood	32,704	56,123	8,705	8,251	6,508	4,335
Three-eighths and one-fourth blood	48,530	43,013	10,743	7,522	9,688	9,914
Low or Lincoln	5,859	2,613	2,193	2,508	1,186	835
Grade not stated	9,474	21,475	409	38	245	225
Total stocks foreign wool:						
Fine and one-half blood	52,639	80,138	11,934	13,298	985	1,117
Three-eighths and one-fourth blood	104,106	59,643	27,114	11,111	6,512	3,269
Low or Lincoln	18,820	22,984	2,420	5,529	4,729	2,387
Carpet	32,707	23,386	3,298	8,805	2,679	3,646
Grade not stated	4,919	862	132	.....	60	23
Total wool stocks:						
Fine and one-half blood	85,343	166,261	20,639	21,549	7,493	5,452
Three-eighths and one-fourth blood	152,636	102,656	37,857	18,633	16,200	13,183
Low or Lincoln	24,679	25,597	4,613	8,037	5,915	3,222
Carpet	32,707	23,386	3,298	8,805	2,679	3,646
Grade not stated	14,393	22,337	541	38	305	248
Grand total	309,758	340,237	66,948	57,062	32,592	25,751

The grease equivalent for the stocks of 1919, not including tops and noils, would be approximately 488,698 thousands of pounds, and for 1920, 487,103 thousands of pounds.

In addition to the above, the British Government held in the United States on Mar. 31, 1920, 12,955 thousands of pounds of grease wool and 1,003 thousands of pounds of scoured wool, or a total of 13,958 thousands of pounds.

(Complete quarterly wool stock report, pp. 302-303.)

EARLY STRAWBERRIES.

Rising Prices and Decreasing Shipments in Four Successive Years—Some Gains This Season.

The early commercial strawberry crop is grown chiefly in 16 States comprising Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missuori, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The active season extends through the first half of the calendar year, beginning with Florida shipments by express in January and ending with Tennessee and New Jersey in June. Small lots are shipped by express from the extreme southern areas very early in the calendar year, but movement in car lots from Florida does not become active until about the middle of March.

The carlot movement from these 16 States ends in June and the total is about four-fifths of all strawberry shipments, but a number of Northern States continue shipping through July, the time varying a week or more from year to year, according to the earliness of the season and the rainfall. Shipment by express in less than car lots continues even later, ending with Canadian imports. The Pacific Coast States have a very long strawberry shipping season, including both early and late fruit. California is considered as in the early shipping class, although only about one-fourth of the crop is in the southern section of the State. Washington and Oregon have a long season but are not heavy shippers and are not classed with the early States. A few of the Eastern States included in the early list also prolong their season into July, but the important early car-lot movement may be considered as practically finished by the end of June. The figures given in the tables include all the car-lot shipments telegraphically reported by the transportation companies, boatloads being estimated in average carlots.

Supply and Shipments Light.

Strawberry acreage in the early and mid-season shipping sections decreased from 100,600 acres in 16 States in 1916 to 53,150 acres in 1919. This year the plantings increased to 56,800 acres. Probably a greater gain would have occurred in response to

(Continued on page 296.)

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE AND HOGS HIGHER.

Sheep and Lambs Decline—Texas Grass Sheep Arrive on Market—Shipping Conditions Improve.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

Light receipts and some general improvement in shipping conditions had a bracing effect on the cattle and hog market during the week ending May 1. The trend of both cattle and hog prices was upward and irregular advances were made at Chicago and the Missouri River markets. Lamb and sheep prices, however, declined and closing quotations on most classes were sharply lower for the week at the different markets.

The week's 10 market totals were about 148,500 cattle, 486,000 hogs, and 159,100 sheep compared with 200,300 cattle, 535,200 hogs, and 172,500 sheep the preceding week and 185,402 cattle, 580,783 hogs, and 209,018 sheep the corresponding week last year. Receipts at Chicago for the week totaled 45,725 cattle, 139,194 hogs, and 58,910 sheep as against 76,609 cattle, 163,548 hogs, and 57,624 sheep the previous week.

Cattle.—There was a general upturn in cattle prices at most markets during the week under review, although trade proved irregular. Beef steers at Chicago weakened off from the high spot, yet closed unevenly 25 to 90 cents higher than a week earlier, with the bulk up 50 to 75 cents. Omaha and Kansas City reported little improvement in heavy steers, but around 25 to 50 cents advance on the other classes. East St. Louis reported advances from 25 to 75 cents and yearlings came in for the least gain. Top steers at Chicago for the week made $14.50, and that price was also reached at Kansas City. However, the general quality was not up to the standard of the preceding week and $11 to $13 took the bulk.

Generally the market for she-stock and canners looked steady to a quarter higher, although at Chicago these classes advanced, largely 75 cents. Bulls were 25 to 50 cents higher at Chicago, with bolognas displaying most strength, but at other markets the trade was mainly steady to strong. East St. Louis reported the closing veal-calf market steady, but a decline of $1 to $1.50 was registered at Chicago, and Omaha quoted closing prices 50 cents to $1 lower. Kansas City fared even worse, and at that market calves were generally $2 to $3 lower.

While stockers and feeders were quoted mainly 25 to 50 cents higher, some grades at Kansas City held only steady with closing trade at Omaha quoted weak to a quarter lower. The trade on stock and feeding cattle was still hampered greatly by the uncertainties attending the transportation situation by reason of the railway switchmen's strike and the consequent shortage of equipment on some lines at market terminals, but conditions gradually improved in this respect as the week advanced.

Hogs.—While hog prices fluctuated at the four large western market centers with the trend mostly upward, such fluctuations were less violent and trade conditions more nearly normal than during any previous week of the month. Chicago showed gains of 15 to 50 cents, hogs averaging 290 pounds and over advancing the most, and those weighing 240 to 260 pounds the least. Practical top at Chicago on Saturday was $15.50, although one load scored $15.60. The top was 30 cents higher and the bulk 25 to 40 cents higher than the previous Saturday. The bulk at East St. Louis ad-

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAY 4.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	May 4.	Apr. 27.	May 4.	May 4.	May 4.
Hogs.					
Top	$15.30	$15.35	$15.75	$14.50	$14.75
Bulk of sales	$13.40–15.10	$13.65–15.15	$15.00–15.65	$13.50–14.20	$13.50–14.35
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	13.10–14.30	13.35–14.50	14.25–15.00	13.00–13.75	13.25–14.25
Medium (200–250 pounds), medium-choice	14.00–15.25	14.15–15.35	15.00–15.65	13.75–14.15	14.00–14.65
Light (150–200 pounds), common-choice	14.75–15.30	14.75–15.35	15.25–15.75	14.00–14.25	14.25–14.75
Light lights (130–150 pounds), common-choice	14.50–15.15	14.50–15.10	14.50–15.50	.....	14.00–14.50
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	12.00–12.75	12.00–13.00	12.00–12.10	12.00–12.25	12.75–13.25
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	11.75–12.25	11.75–12.25	11.75–12.00	11.50–11.75	12.50–12.75
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	13.00–15.00	13.25–15.00	12.00–15.25	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	10.00–14.75	11.00–14.50	12.00–14.25
Cattle.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	13.15–14.25	13.00–14.25	13.50–13.75	11.90–13.35	12.00–13.25
Good	12.35–13.15	12.10–13.00	12.00–13.25	11.00–11.90	11.00–12.00
Medium	11.50–12.35	11.25–12.10	11.00–12.00	10.35–11.00	10.00–11.00
Common	10.75–11.50	10.50–11.25	9.75–10.75	9.00–10.35	9.00–10.00
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	13.25–14.50	13.00–14.50	13.50–14.50	12.00–13.75	12.50–13.50
Good	12.25–13.25	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.25	11.00–12.00	11.25–12.50
Medium	11.40–12.25	11.15–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.15–11.00	10.00–11.25
Common	10.25–11.40	10.00–11.15	9.75–10.75	9.00–10.15	8.00–10.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	7.85–13.75	7.75–13.75	9.00–14.00	7.10–12.00	7.00–11.75
Cows, common-choice	7.75–12.25	7.65–12.25	7.50–11.00	6.85–11.50	6.50–11.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	8.00–11.25	7.65–11.00	7.00–11.00	6.50–10.00	6.00–11.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	5.00– 7.75	4.50– 7.65	4.50– 7.25	4.50– 6.85	4.50– 6.50
Canner steers	6.25– 8.50	6.00– 8.25	5.25– 7.50	5.75– 7.00	6.00– 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	11.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.50	11.00–12.00	11.50–13.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	7.00–11.00	7.00–11.00	8.00–12.00	6.25–10.25	6.00–10.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pound sup), common-choice	9.65–12.00	9.00–11.35	9.50–11.00	9.25–12.25	8.50–11.25
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.40–11.75	8.75–11.25	9.25–11.00	8.90–11.90	8.25–11.25
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	9.25–11.50	8.50–11.00	9.00–10.25	8.50–10.80	8.00–11.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.75–11.25	7.25–10.60	7.50–10.25	7.00–11.50	6.50–10.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.50– 9.25	7.25– 9.00	6.50– 8.50	6.00–10.25	5.50– 8.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.25–11.00	9.25–11.00	9.00–10.50	8.50–11.50	8.50–10.50
Common and medium	8.00– 9.25	8.00– 9.25	7.00– 9.00	6.00– 8.50	6.00– 8.50
Sheep.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	16.25–18.50	16.50–18.50	.....	16.50–17.50	17.40–17.75
85 pounds up, medium-prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.75–17.50
Culls and common	11.00–15.75	11.75–16.00	.....	13.00–16.25	12.50–15.25
Feeder lambs	12.00–14.50	13.00–15.00	.....	.....	13.75–15.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	13.00–16.25	13.75–16.50	.....	14.25–16.00	14.00–15.50
Wethers, medium-prime	11.00–14.50	13.00–14.50	.....	8.00–10.50	12.00–13.50
Ewes:					
Medium-good and choice	10.50–13.50	10.50–13.50	.....	7.25– 9.25	10.50–13.00
Culls and common	6.00–10.00	6.00–10.00	.....	5.00– 7.00	5.00–10.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAY 4.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	May 4.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 6.	May 4.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 6.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	$19.00–20.00	$19.00–20.00	$20.00–21.50	$21.00–23.00	$20.00–22.00	$20.00–20.50
Medium	18.00–19.00	17.50–19.00	18.50–19.50	20.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00
Common	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.00	16.50–18.00	18.00–19.00	14.00–17.00	17.00–18.00
Cows—						
Good	16.50–18.00	16.50–17.50	17.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00
Medium	15.50–16.50	15.00–16.50	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.00
Common	14.50–15.50	14.50–15.00	15.00–16.00	.....	15.50–16.00	15.50–16.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	12.50–14.00
Common	12.00–12.50	11.00–11.50	11.50–12.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–16.00	12.00–12.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	33.00–34.00	33.00–34.00	33.00–35.00	36.00–37.00	32.00–34.00	35.00–37.00
Good	31.00–33.00	31.00–33.00	31.00–33.00	33.00–34.00	30.00–32.00	32.00–34.00
Medium	30.00–31.00	30.00–31.00	30.00–31.00	31.00–32.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00
Common	26.00–29.00	26.00–29.00	26.00–29.00	26.00–28.00	25.00–27.00	27.00–28.00
Mutton—						
Good	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	22.00–24.00	26.00–28.00
Medium	22.00–24.00	22.00–24.00	22.00–23.50	22.00–24.00	20.00–21.00	25.00–26.00
Common	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	18.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	24.00–25.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	21.00–23.00	25.00–26.00	28.00–30.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	19.00–21.00	22.00–25.00	25.00–28.00	23.00–24.00	28.00–30.00	26.00–28.00
Medium	17.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–25.00	21.00–22.00	25.00–27.00	23.00–25.00
Common	15.00–17.00	16.00–19.00	21.00–22.00	15.00–18.00	22.00–24.00	20.00–22.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10-pound average	30.00–32.00	32.00–33.00	34.00–35.00	36.00–37.00	34.00–36.00	30.00–31.00
10–12-pound average	29.00–30.00	30.00–32.00	31.00–33.00	34.00–35.00	31.00–32.00	28.00–29.00
12–14-pound average	28.00–29.00	29.00–30.00	28.00–31.00	32.00–33.00	30.00–31.00	26.00–28.00
14 pounds and over	25.00–28.00	26.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	29.00–30.00	28.00–30.00	25.00–26.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	24.00–25.00	.....	21.00–23.00
Picnics—						
4–6-pound average	19.00	19.00	20.00–21.50	.....	.....	.....
6–8-pound average	18.00	18.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–24.00	23.00–25.00	19.00–20.00
8 pounds and over	17.00	17.00	18.00–19.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	32.00–34.00	31.00–32.00	29.00–30.00
Boston style	25.00–27.00	27.00–28.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–30.00	25.00–26.00

vanced 75 cents to $1 and the top there was $16 on Saturday, the highest of the week, and 90 cents higher than that of the week previous. Closing bulk prices at Kansas City were 50 to 85 cents higher and the top 75 cents higher at $14.75. The top at Omaha was the same at $15, while the bulk advanced 25 cents. Heavier weights took the largest share of the advance at Kansas City and Omaha, while lights gained most at East St. Louis.

Sheep.—Although the supply of sheep and lambs at the 10 markets for the week under review was moderate, being around 8 per cent less than the preceding week and only about three-fourths as large as the corresponding period one year ago, trade was slow and the trend of prices downward with lower dressed markets in the East and importations of New Zealand lambs and mutton the principal depressing factors. Lambs suffered the largest declines. At Chicago and also at the River markets declines ranging from 75 cents to $1 were registered on lambs, with the exception of Omaha where shorn lambs were off but 40 to 50 cents. Choice to prime wooled lambs sold from $20.25 to $20.40 at Chicago Friday, while Kansas City and Omaha reported tops of $19.20 and $19.50, respectively. Prime shorn lambs brought $18.10 at Chicago Friday, as compared with $19.10 the same day the week previous.

Sheep were scarce but in sympathy with lambs declines ranging from 25 cents at Omaha to 75 cents at Kansas City were registered. At Chicago sheep prices held mostly steady. Some choice 110-pound, one to two year old shorn wethers sold at $14.50 at Chicago Friday and during the week at that market the best wooled ewes cashed mostly at $14.50 to $15.50 and shorn at $12 to $13.50. A free marketward movement of Texas grass sheep to southwestern markets featured the week's trading and proved an influence of depression on matured sheep prices at Fort Worth and Kansas City, which points attracted the bulk of such shipments.

Opening May 3.—A normal Monday run of cattle, aggregating about 60,000 head, reached 10 markets for the opening session this week, more than half the total being at Chicago and Kansas City. At the first-named point heavy beef steers were slow and steady to weaker, while light and handyweights ruled steady to a shade higher. The top was $14, but the bulk of the Chicago beef steer supply, which included a good showing of fat heavy cattle, sold from $11.50 to $13.50. Butcher stock at Chicago cleared at steady to strong prices. At Missouri River points the trend of prices on both steers and butcher cattle was steady to lower. Veal calves were about steady at most points, but the undertone was weak and some sales were 25 cents lower at Chicago where few vealers sold above $13.

Hog receipts at 10 markets aggregated 136,500, or 24,000 more than the same day a week previous. Light and light butcher grades sold steady to 10 cents higher at Chicago, but other kinds were 10 to 25 cents lower there, and at Kansas City and Omaha prices were generally 15 to 25 cents down. At East St. Louis heavy hogs held steady, while others declined 10 to 25 cents. The day's top prices were: East St. Louis $15.90, Chicago $15.60, Omaha $14.75, and Kansas City $14.50.

Lamb trade opened the week at steady to higher levels, but a big run of Texas grass sheep at Kansas City broke that market 75 cents to $1 on matured sheep, other points covered by this review holding with little change. Four doubles of shorn Texas wethers made $12 at Chicago, where best shorn lambs touched $18.10 and Colorado lambs in the fleece topped at $20.60.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending May 1.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	67,699	21,671	46,028	140,194	40,036	100,158	58,910	12,575	46,335
East St. Louis	10,245	1,940	10,359	51,224	19,770	55,096	4,720	.....	4,503
Indianapolis [1]	11,979	6,466	5,966	30,726	14,732	19,548	861	467	290
Kansas City	26,291	8,710	17,415	46,340	10,426	37,047	38,605	9,915	26,335
Oklahoma City	5,642	2,606	2,684	4,853	551	4,351	55	.....	3
Omaha	24,669	12,577	15,458	74,094	23,017	52,147	24,428	2,802	18,544
St. Joseph [1]	9,132	4,716	4,615	39,224	17,462	23,497	12,752	617	10,637
St. Paul	22,967	6,736	13,393	39,446	3,542	32,820	1,488	1,114	740
Sioux City [1]	15,496	8,221	6,817	50,563	21,748	28,937	3,922	971	2,895
Wichita	11,493	9,211	6,708	9,288	625	6,232	5,197	5,955	70
Total	205,663	82,854	129,443	475,842	151,909	359,883	150,938	34,416	110,352
Previous week	274,209	80,184	186,061	557,273	155,222	393,609	153,834	49,783	102,741

[1] Week ending Friday, April 30.

BEEF PRICES STEADY TO HIGHER.

Other Meats Unsettled and Prices Fluctuating.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Increased supplies and a more even distribution of fresh meats during the week ending May 1 resulted from a general improvement in transportation problems, and conditions at the close of the week were approaching normal. Local transportation difficulties at New York, while showing some improvement over the previous week, were still unsettled, necessitating the use of trucks in unloading cars at outlying points. Trade was generally slow with prices fluctuating.

Beef.—Reacting from the sharp downward price trend of the previous week, markets both East and West were steady to firm on steer beef followed by an advance of 50 cents after mid-week at Chicago and Boston. The quality of receipts varied with liberal offerings of good and medium grades. Choice steers continued scarce with demand very limited, and buyers generally not interested in finished cattle. Prices on all grades of cows declined at New York, with closing prices on Friday a full dollar lower than Monday. Prices at Boston during the week were pushed upward $1 and the market closed firm with conditions elsewhere steady to 50 cents higher. The light offerings of bulls range of prices, the general trend being were sold on a fluctuating market at a wide upward.

Veal.—With liberal offerings of thin calves veal trade was dull with prices fluctuating. The New York and Chicago market registered sharp declines and closed $3 to $1 lower than the previous Friday. Philadelphia prices advanced $2 during the week and closed with the range $3 above the previous week. Conditions at Boston were practically steady with demand and supply about equal.

Pork.—Under more liberal supplies, fresh pork markets were unsettled and price changes were frequent. Excepting at New York, daily declines were the rule. Friday's closing price on loins were $3 under those of Monday at Boston, $2 under at Philadelphia, and $2 to $3 under at Chicago, with the New York market showing an advance of $1 during the same period. The demand lacked volume and trade generally was of a spasmodic nature.

Lambs.—Lamb trade during the week was irregular and generally slow. Small quantities of New Zealand lambs carried over from the previous week were offered in the eastern markets. Prices at Boston and Philadelphia declined approximately $2 during the week, while at New York they advanced a like amount. Conditions at Chicago continued steady and prices since the close of the previous week were unchanged.

Mutton.—Offerings of mutton were extremely light and local conditions which affected trading in lamb were reflected in corresponding changes in prices of mutton.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Apr. 30.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	7,888	.....	3,652
East St. Louis	1,342	1,869	.....
Fort Worth	9,060	1,074	1,012
Indianapolis	634	1,386	70
Kansas City	6,420	3,455	2,178
Oklahoma City	2,481	456	.....
Omaha	5,752	227	1,098
St. Joseph	1,786	229	140
St. Paul	6,075	2,163	1
Sioux City	3,133	1,135	.....
Wichita	8,857	475	.....
Total	53,428	12,469	8,151
Previous week	43,655	8,499	11,194
State destination:			
Alabama	187	.....	.....
Arizona	139	84	.....
Arkansas	29	.....	.....
Colorado	1	.....	.....
Connecticut	19	.....	.....
District of Columbia	30	.....	.....
Illinois	3,687	1,140	2,385
Indiana	1,304	1,386	233
Iowa	7,102	4,055	675
Kansas	16,808	482	.....
Kentucky	174	.....	.....
Louisiana	315	.....	.....
Maryland	142	.....	.....
Massachusetts	8	.....	.....
Michigan	501	.....	.....
Minnesota	2,510	349	1
Mississippi	88	.....	.....
Missouri	2,663	2,996	2,168
Montana	7	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,127	385	573
New Mexico	110	.....	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	217
New York	1,003	.....	887
North Dakota	57	.....	.....
Ohio	1,542	46	.....
Oklahoma	5,570	456	.....
Pennsylvania	35	.....	.....
South Dakota	513	155	.....
Tennessee	202	.....	.....
Texas	2,707	465	1,012
Virginia	347	.....	.....
West Virginia	206	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2,295	470	.....
Total	53,428	12,469	8,151

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending May 1, 1920.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Mon	250	$14.40	214	$15.20	247	$13.79	246	$14.11
Tues	249	14.36	222	14.88	228	14.06	256	14.27
Wed	255	14.31	208	15.13	215	14.43	251	13.96
Thurs	252	14.58	213	15.15	220	14.16	256	14.06
Fri	253	14.53	221	15.11	219	14.15	251	14.24
Sat	262	14.40	215	15.29	215	14.27	248	14.17
Average:								
This wk	253	14.44	215	15.12	225	14.12	252	14.13
Last wk	246	14.88	210	15.17	241	14.38	252	14.17
4 weeks ago	255	15.08	203	15.90	231	14.88	259	14.31

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKETS REACT UNDER IMPROVED SHIPPING.

Conditions in the butter markets reverted toward normal during the week ending May 1, resulting in a general readjustment of prices. The primary cause was the increase in receipts at distributing markets where serious shortages had developed during the progress of the railroad strike. The immediate outcome was a reduction in the wide range between prices at Chicago and the eastern markets, and the difference of 12¼ cents, which marked one day of the previous week was reduced to the normal difference of about 3 cents. Price declines occurred in all markets, ranging from the drop of 13 cents at New York to 4 cents at Chicago where prices were not so affected by the tie-up.

Receipts during the week were heavier at all markets and included considerable quantities of other butter besides shipments from regular sources. New York condenseries contributed to the increase, and there were fairly heavy arrivals from California and Canada, although the latter fell off materially as prices sought lower levels. Argentine butter was in evidence at Boston, but was of only fair quality. Storage stocks were drawn upon rather heavily during the week and practically all storage butter of passable table quality has been cleared from the markets.

The general feeling in the markets at the beginning of the week was that considerable quantities of butter would be absorbed because markets in general were almost bare of butter. This proved to be a mistake and, instead of the expected revival in trading, stocks actually began to accumulate. High prices of the past few weeks apparently curtailed consumption, and buyers were cautious, refraining in most instances from purchasing except for immediate needs. Advice regarding shipments on the way was one factor which lessened buying interest.

Many distributors carried stocks over because of the lack of trade, and this was likewise done by others who felt that lower prices were not yet warranted regardless of the pressure brought about by heavy receipts and lower price tendencies. However, what little speculative interest was shown was insufficient to support the market and at the close of trading Saturday there was a weak tone in practically all markets. In fact, some markets were weaker than prices would indicate for buying was light and it was difficult to move goods at prices quoted.

SHORTAGE OF FANCY CHEESE AIDS MOVEMENT OF UNDERGRADES.

There was a general improvement in cheese trading during the week ending May 1. The shortage of fancy cheese resulting from the recent interruption to shipping not only caused a firm feeling on goods showing highest quality but also stimulated interest in medium and undergrade cheese, which have been in heavy supply for some time. Also, some dealers with heavy stocks of inferior quality lowered asking prices. It is reported that relatively heavy losses have been accepted by some holders in order to move cheese of questionable quality. As a combined result, considerable quantities of inferior cheese were moved. Storage holdings in the four eastern markets were reduced over 980,000 pounds, the reduction at Philadelphia amounting to over 33 per cent of total stocks which were held there. The cheese remaining in storage has been fairly well picked over.

Receipts at distributing markets were heavier and included many shipments made by express and also some by truck. Actual shipping was hampered by poor railroad service and in certain sections the congestion was still acute. Inability to provide for shipping constituted the one bad factor during the week, for demand was good.

A scarcity of certain styles on several markets was a marked feature of the week. Daisies and Longhorns were especially scarce at Philadelphia, and toward the latter part of the week the supply of Flats became low. At New York both Daisies and Young Americas were short all week, and at Chicago the scarcity of Longhorns and Young Americas was sufficient to cause prices on these styles to advance. Chicago was the only distributing market showing general price advances, and while Wisconsin primary markets were slightly higher than the previous week the advance on the Plymouth board early in the week was not generally followed. New cheese continued to reach the markets in larger quantities, although high butter prices had a tendency to curtail production somewhat, especially of whole-milks. More skims were also received but only part of them were suitable for supplying the most profitable outlets. Export business on undergrade whole-milks and skims cleaned up most of the cheese available at prices offered, 23 cents and less for the former and 15 to 17 cents for the latter. There was a continued demand for Canadian Cheddars, but the prices that buyers were willing to pay failed to develop much business. In general, business for the week was better than many had anticipated and the week closed with markets firm on cheese of best quality.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 1.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	73	65½	72½	70	56½
Tuesday	71	65½	70½	69	55½
Wednesday	68	65	67	67½	56
Thursday	67½	63	67	67	56½
Friday	66	62½–63	65	66½	56
Saturday	64	61½–62	65	65	54
Average for week	68.25	63.91	67.83	67.50	55.75
Previous week	75.50	64.62	74.83	69.80	56.50
Corresponding week last year	60.00	58.25	51.66	61.58	52.58

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 1.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	338,446	931,113	889,626
Withdrawn from storage	1,123,854	2,090,715	331,484
Increase or decrease during week	−785,408	−1,159,602	+558,142
Total holdings	5,807,015	6,592,423	7,443,462

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending May 1, 1920	9,564,694
Previous week	6,696,371
Corresponding week last year	10,220,050

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	29–30	28–28½	30–31	24¾	27¾
Tuesday	29–30	28–28½	30–31	25¼	29
Wednesday	29–30	28–28½	30–31	25	28¾
Thursday	29–30	28½–29	30–31	23¾	29
Friday	29–30	28½–29	30–31	23½	28
Saturday	29–30	28½–29	30–31	24	28
Average for week	29.50	28.50	30.50	24.33	28.33
Previous week	29.50	28.29	30.50	24.00	28.37
Corresponding week last year	31.75	30.50	33.41	27.62	29.79

[1] Flats.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 1.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	331,053	204,050	469,534
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,287,897	1,244,682	389,010
Increase or decrease during week	−956,844	−1,040,632	+80,524
Total holdings	6,969,776	7,926,620	2,201,974

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending May 1, 1920	2,613,070
Previous week	1,974,556
Corresponding week last year	4,000,763

EGGS.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (30-DOZEN CASES).

	Week ending May 1.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	386,070	277,530	424,181
Withdrawn from storage	9,203	7,159	16,619
Increase during week	+376,867	+270,371	+407,562
Total holdings	924,018	547,151	1,822,899

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Cases.
Week ending May 1	582,585
Previous week	499,474
Corresponding week last year	661,310

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 1.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,164,944	749,398	1,667,998
Withdrawn from storage	5,284,166	4,352,304	4,310,612
Decrease during week	−4,119,222	−3,602,906	−2,642,614
Total holdings	29,506,343	33,625,565	41,780,237

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending May 1, 1920	1,130,386
Previous week	894,685
Corresponding week last year	3,012,121

British Butter Ration Increased.

The British Ministry of Food has increased the weekly butter ration from 1 ounce to 1½ ounces per capita. The maximum retail price of 3s. (72.9 cents at par, or 60 cents, with exchange rate at $4) per pound will not be changed.

SEEDS

CLOVER AND GRASS SALES DURING APRIL DISAPPOINTING.

Present Trade Limited to Late-Sown Crops.

The seed trade during the month of April apparently was one of continued anticipation and disappointment. The usual period of rush business failed to materialize, and, because of the inactivity of the market, prices declined steadily. Present prices are $5 to $12 per 100 pounds lower than a month ago for red clover, $5 to $10 lower for alsike clover, $1.50 to $3.50 lower for alfalfa, 50 cents to $1.25 lower for timothy, and 50 cents to $2.50 lower for redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, and orchard grass at the leading markets.

Imports of red clover and alfalfa continued large, totaling for the month 2,209,400 pounds and 1,611,400 pounds, respectively, which doubtless had a depressing effect on the price of these commodities. Another outstanding feature in connection with imports is the fact that 1,826,000 pounds of crimson clover were permitted entry during the month compared with no imports of this commodity for April, 1919 and 1918.

An unusually good demand for seed potatoes was noted in eastern and southeastern markets during April and prices advanced considerably. At the close of the month jobbers were quoting about $8 per 100 pounds for Cobblers and Green Mountains.

Trade in Grasses and Clovers Nearly Over.

During the week ending May 1 the price of timothy advanced 15 to 50 cents per 100 pounds in some of the cities. The demand for clovers and grasses is considered over, except possibly in the extreme northern and northeastern sections, where the seeding season is not yet closed.

The trade in millets, sorgos, and Sudan grass continues good, but the late spring and summer demand has not yet developed fully. An advance of 25 cents and 50 cents per 100 pounds is noted in prices quoted for millets and Sudan grass, respectively, at Kansas City and similar advances at Chicago. Prices for these commodities at other cities and for grain and forage sorghums remain firm and unchanged with the tendency to go higher. The improved demand for these commodities is attributed to the backward spring which prevented the desired seeding of clovers and grasses. Stocks at or in transit to terminal markets are thought to be ample to take care of the increased demand.

Chicago seedsmen are anticipating a good demand for seed buckwheat because of the same factors which have affected the demand for millets. Stocks in seedsmen's hands seem to be limited, and if a heavy demand develops they question whether sufficient supplies can be obtained.

A continued demand for seed corn is reported by St. Louis and Kansas City dealers, the latter expecting that a larger trade than normal will be had in this commodity. The quality of Kansas City stocks is generally good and prices are unchanged to slightly higher. Stocks on hand and en route are fairly large, but some difficulty and delays are experienced in getting cars placed and in making shipments because of the railroad strike. The railroad situation continues to be a more or less serious factor in the movement of all seeds, being more pronounced at St. Louis and probably Kansas City, Chicago, and New York than at other cities.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAY 1.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. same date last year.
Clovers:														
Red clover	48.00	48.00	53.25	49.00	45.85	51.00	46.00	47.00	50.00	53.00	.....	50.00	57.00	47.00
Alsike clover	52.00	51.00	55.00	53.00	50.00	54.00	50.00	50.00	52.00	57.00	58.00	54.00	62.00	49.50
White clover	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	.....	60.00	55.00	65.00	60.00	63.00	62.00	55.00	68.00	48.00
Crimson clover	11.00	10.50	12.00	.....	.....	13.00	12.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
Sweet clover	30.00	30.00	35.00	34.00	35.00	32.00	25.00	29.00	34.00	33.00	33.00	30.00	38.00	25.00
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00
Alfalfa	32.00	33.00	41.00	41.00	44.00	41.00	39.00	40.50	40.00	38.00	36.00	41.00	40.00	24.50
Grasses:														
Timothy	13.50	12.50	13.75	12.40	12.55	13.00	12.40	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	11.80
Redtop	17.50	17.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	18.00	15.50	20.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	15.00
Kentucky bluegrass	26.00	28.00	29.00	28.00	31.00	27.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	28.00	30.00	35.00	24.75
Orchard grass	22.50	22.00	23.00	25.00	26.00	21.00	21.50	25.00	25.00	24.00	27.00	28.00	32.00	28.50
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	24.50
Bromus inermis	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	.....	30.00	27.00	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:														
Golden millet	6.50	5.50	6.25	5.50	6.00	7.25	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.50	5.00	6.50	7.50	5.50
Common millet	5.90	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.25	.....	5.00	4.50
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.50	5.00	.....	5.25
Hungarian millet	.....	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	7.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	16.00	.....	.....	15.00	13.00	.....	12.00	12.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	4.00	3.75	3.50	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):														
Amber sorgo	.....	3.50	4.25	.....	.....	3.75	2.75	3.25	2.75	2.65	2.75	.....	.....	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.50	.....	.....	3.75	3.00	.....	3.00	2.90	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Grain sorghums:														
Kafir	.....	.....	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	13.00	11.50	13.50	12.00	.....	12.50	12.00	13.50	12.50	13.00	12.50	12.50	15.00	14.50
Rape	10.50	10.75	11.50	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.50	12.50	11.50	.....	12.00	10.00	9.50
Vetches:														
Hairy vetch	27.00	27.00	30.00	29.00	30.00	.....	35.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	19.00
Common vetch	8.00	7.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	11.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	7.75
Peas:														
Canada field peas	6.00	5.75	6.40	5.70	6.25	.....	5.25	6.00	5.50	.....	.....	.....	6.00	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	9.00	10.00	.....	10.00	10.00	10.50	12.00	11.00	10.50	.....	.....	.....	7.50
Beans:														
Soy beans (southern)	.....	8.00	8.60	.....	9.50	8.75	9.00	.....	10.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	5.50
White field beans	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50
Cotton seed	.....	.....	8.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	.....	8.00	.....	8.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	9.00	3.00
Seed grains:														
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.60	2.75	3.50	3.35	.....	4.50	2.50
Seed wheat	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	.....	4.20	2.85
Seed oats	.....	1.50	1.30	1.40	.....	1.30	1.25	1.35	1.35	.....	1.60	.....	1.50	.95
Seed barley	.....	.....	2.20	2.10	.....	.....	1.95	2.10	2.00	.....	2.65	.....	2.15	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	2.50	2.40	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	2.25	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	2.00	2.50	.....	.....	2.10	2.00	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Into the United States Under the Seed Importation Act.

[Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Kind of seed.	Month of April—			10 months ending Apr. 30—		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	1,611,400	700	19,500	17,541,600	110,900	44,100
Bluegrass:						
Canada	41,400	105,400	324,000	490,200	488,100	1,164,600
Kentucky	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	4,500
Brome grass, awnless	4,000	.....	.....	163,900	.....	.....
Clover:						
Alsike	183,300	651,100	257,700	5,479,890	6,904,400	3,269,000
Crimson	1,826,800	.....	.....	9,024,109	352,100	1,345,300
Red	2,209,400	341,900	135,300	18,515,500	882,500	277,700
White	10,800	.....	.....	183,300	.....	52,700
Clover mixtures:						
White and alsike	.....	.....	.....	22,000	87,500	30,200
Red and alsike	.....	.....	.....	700	900	.....
Alsike and timothy	3,100	7,500	29,400	240,200	447,800	51,100
Timothy, alsike and white	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Millet:						
Broom-corn	.....	.....	.....	225,400	.....	750,000
Hungarian	22,100	.....	.....	131,500	124,800	9,000
Mixtures, grass	2,500	.....	5,600	2,600	200	5,600
Orchard grass	75,600	77,500	.....	2,623,500	77,500	57,600
Rape	267,700	.....	351,700	5,608,900	636,800	11,195,800
Redtop	.....	700	.....	6,800	5,000	2,200
Rye grass:						
English	159,100	.....	211,100	1,799,000	775,400	1,530,600
Italian	50,200	.....	11,100	974,000	151,800	587,300
Timothy	100	200	3,400	35,600	75,200	22,400
Veteh:						
Hairy	92,200	.....	.....	858,800	251,800	203,900
Spring	202,500	56,300	.....	664,800	433,600	55,500

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

VALUES GENERALLY FIRM.

Movement of New Produce Increasing Steadily.

Strawberry and tomato markets were stronger, light supplies and good demand causing prices to advance during the week ending May 3. Movement of onions continued to increase and prices to decline. Apples, cabbage, celery, potatoes, and sweet potatoes were either firm or showed small price changes. Total shipments for the week ending May 1 were 7,382 cars moving compared with 6,377 the previous week and 6,570 during the corresponding week a year ago. The greater part of this increased movement was caused by the heavy shipments of new onions, oranges, and grapefruit. Old potato shipments decreased slightly more than 400 cars.

Potato Markets Irregular.

Demand was slow and movement light at Minnesota potato-shipping points. Northern reund white stock, sacked, per 100 pounds, ranged from $6.95 to $7.25, carloads, usual terms, closing $6.95 to $7.10. Middle-western and northern round whites lost 25 cents to 35 cents, ranging $6.65 to $7.50. Car lot bulk steck in Chicago ranged $6.90 to $7.15. In eastern markets, New York No. 1 round whites were steady at $6.65 to $7.35. Supplies were light in Cleveland, causing prices to advance about $1 to a range of $7.50 to $7.85, sacked, per 100 pounds. Maine Green Mountains were stronger at shipping points, carloads, f. o. b., usual terms, advancing to a range of $6.43 to $6.68, bulk, per 100 pounds. This stock in bulk in New York City sold within last week's range at $7.75 to $8.20. The market for Green Mountains broadened as far as cities in the Middle West. Sales in Cincinnati were at $7.25, bulk, per 100 pounds. Green Mountains sacked were steady in eastern markets within a range of $6.50 to $7.65, except in Cleveland, where light supplies advanced prices to a closing range of $7.50 to $7.85. Haulings were moderate at Hastings (Fla.) shipping points, with good demand and movement, double-headed barrels of Spauling Rose selling around $15 f. o. b. cash track. In eastern markets the same stock sold at $18 to $20. New potatoes are beginning to move in slightly greater volume, 85 cars compared with 15 last week, but the movement is yet much below that of last season, when 341 cars moved during the corresponding week. Movement of old potatoes was lighter by about 400 cars—1,178 compared with 1,597 the previous week and 2,498 during the corresponding week last season.

Apples Firm.

Supplies in eastern markets were light, but middle-western cities were fairly well supplied. New York A 2½ Baldwins were in moderate demand in Chicago and sold at last week's range $8 to $8.50. Sales were made at higher prices in Philadelphia, closing $9 to $11, and Cincinnati was also strong, closing at $10.50 to $11. Middle-western Ben Davis, No. 1, were steady at $7.50 to $8, except in Minneapolis, where a few sales were made 50 cents higher than last week's range, at $9.50. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps were steady in Chicago and Kansas City at $3.50 to $4. Cleveland and Cincinnati advanced about 50 cents to a range of $4 to $4.50. New York and Pittsburgh were firm, about 25 cents higher than last week, at $4.25 to $5.25.

Movement increased moderately, with shipments of boxed apples 300 cars, compared with 218 last week and 33 during the corresponding week last season. Shipments last season were practically complete at this time, when movement totaled about 25,000 cars. This season to date, the movement has been slightly in excess of 40,000 cars. Movement of barreled stock was little changed from last week, 252 cars compared with 234, but was considerably heavier than the corresponding week last season when the movement was 151. Total shipments to date of barreled stock are less than the total of last season to date, 39,428 compared with 43,672.

Onions Lower.

Haulings of onions continued heavy at Laredo, Tex., shipping points and supply exceeded demand. Yellow Bermudas No. 1 and 2 mixed lost 5 to 15 cents, ranging $2 to $2.25 f. o. b. cash track. Same stock ranged $2 to $2.40 f. o. b. usual terms. Crystal White Wax ranged $2.15 to $2.40, closing $2.15 to $2.25 per standard crate. At Asherton, Tex., haulings were moderate, Nes. 1 and 2 yellow Bermudas selling $2 to $2.15 with movement moderate. Consuming markets were generally lower. Chicago was weak and unsettled and prices declined to a closing range of $3.50 to $3.75, a loss of $1.25 to $1.50. St. Louis market was slow and steady at $3.50. Kansas City closed about 50 cents lower at $3.25 to $3.50.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of Apr. 25–May 1, inclusive.		April.		March.		February.		Season to May 1.	
	This season.	Last season.	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Apples:										
Boxed	309	33	1,283	269	2,288	598	2,447	1,233	41,220	25,470
Barreled	252	151	755	725	1,763	1,355	1,485	3,573	39,428	43,672
Cabbage:										
Old	4		20	39	176	679	503	1,046	23,323	29,358
New	995	493	3,878	1,792	3,145	1,281	1,843	971	9,914	4,662
Celery	165	123	683	400	981	652	853	416	2,713	1,552
Dry beans	112	199	315	688	442	577	419	356	5,077	5,194
Grapefruit	371	56	1,101	429	1,982	909	1,284	979	8,719	6,236
Lemons	190	298	500	1,071	644	836	825	622	3,972	5,438
Lettuce	404	187	1,047	1,082	1,352	829	1,533	717	7,404	4,226
Mixed and bunched vegetables	238	178	734	803	1,068	813	847	727	4,270	3,236
Onions:										
Old	10	36	147	314	971	945	1,086	1,213	20,314	22,529
New	1,013	416	1,734	832	1				1,921	868
Oranges	1,494	1,034	4,446	5,230	6,341	5,998	5,566	4,345	33,225	34,436
Strawberries	278	339	882	904	44	49			975	1,022
Sweet potatoes	199	15	744	219	1,134	744	903	939	14,896	10,522
Tomatoes	94	173	466	1,027	1,323	874	337	88	2,398	2,102
White potatoes:										
Old	1,178	2,498	7,312	12,596	11,635	13,729	7,852	8,998	156,286	165,334
New	85	341	82	776	1	5			104	839
Total	7,382	6,570	26,129	29,196	35,291	30,873	27,783	26,223	376,159	366,696

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, No. 1, White.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	May 3, 1920.	Apr. 26, 1920.	One year ago.
New York	$7.85–$8.20	$7.85–$8.05	$2.70–$8.85
Baltimore	7.35– 7.50	7.40	2.65– 2.85
Boston	6.90– 7.00	6.50– 6.65	2.60– 2.75
Chicago	[1] 6.90– 7.10	[1] 7.00– 7.25	[1] 2.00– 2.15
Kansas City	7.25– 7.50	7.25– 7.75	2.00– 2.25
St. Louis	7.20– 7.45	7.25– 7.40	2.15– 2.25
Minnesota [2]	6.95– 7.10	7.10– 7.40	

SWEET POTATOES, Yellows, New Jersey and Tennessee.
(Bushel hampers.)

New York	$3.50–$4.00	$3.00–$3.50	
Baltimore	[3] 2.75	[3] 2.25	
Boston	3.00– 3.25		
Chicago	3.00	2.75– 3.00	
Kansas City	3.50	3.50– 4.00	
St. Louis	2.00– 2.25		

APPLES, Middlewestern Ben Davis, No. 1.
(Barrels.)

Baltimore	[4] $9.00	[4] $8.00–$8.25	
Chicago	$7.50– 8.00	7.50– 8.00	
Kansas City	7.50– 8.00	7.50– 8.00	
St. Louis	8.25	8.50– 8.75	

APPLES, Northwestern Winesaps, extra fancy.
(Boxes.)

New York	$4.75–$5.25	$4.75–$5.25	
Boston	4.50– 5.00	4.50– 5.00	
Chicago	3.75– 4.25	3.50– 3.75	
Kansas City	3.50– 3.75	3.75– 4.00	

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas—Nos. 1 and 2.
(Standard crates.)

New York	$5.50–$5.75		$3.65–$3.75
Baltimore	4.50		3.75– 4.00
Boston	5.00– 5.50	$6.00	4.00– 4.25
Chicago	3.50– 3.75	$4.75– 5.25	3.50– 3.65
Kansas City	3.00	5.00– 5.50	3.35– 3.50
St. Louis	3.50– 3.75	4.50	3.25– 3.40
Texas [2]	2.20– 2.35	2.25– 2.50	2.60– 2.65

STRAWBERRIES, Louisiana Klondikes.
(24-pint crates.)

New York	[5] 40–50c.	[5] 20–30c.	[5] 25–30c.
Baltimore	[5] 35–40c.	[6] 45–50c.	[6] 30–35c.
Boston	[5] 40–45c.	[5] 35–40c.	[5] 30–32c.
Chicago	$5.00–$5.25	$4.25–$4.50	$3.75–$4.00
Kansas City	5.00– 5.50	4.25– 4.50	4.00– 4.25
St. Louis	4.75– 5.00	4.50– 4.75	4.00
Louisiana [2]	4.50– 4.65	3.75	2.50– 3.05

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] F. o. b. shipping points.
[3] Maryland and Virginia yellow varieties.
[4] Southeastern Ben Davis.
[5] Per quart.
[6] North Carolina Klondikes per quart sales to retailers.

The greatest decline occurred in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, where prices dropped $1.50 to $1.75 per standard crate to a range of $4.25 to $5. Egyptian onions sold at $7.25 to $8 per 100 pounds sacked in Boston and around $9.50 in Baltimore. Movement increased about 350 cars. Shipments were 1,013 cars compared with 659 the previous week and 416 during the corresponding week last season. The total shipments to dates have been more than 1,000 cars heavier than at this time last season, 1,921 compared with 868.

Cabbage Unchanged.

Consuming markets were fairly well supplied with cabbage and prices did not move far from the ranges of the previous week. Florida Wakefields were steady in most eastern markets at $1 to $2.50 per 1½-bushel hamper and ranged $4 to $4.50 per barrel crate in New York. Barrel crates Florida Wakefields were unchanged in Detroit, $6 to $6.50. Alabama pointed-type cabbage ranged $3 to $3.50 in Pittsburgh and $4.75 to $5.25 in Cleveland. Texas stock in Cincinnati and Chicago sold at $70 to $75 bulk per ton. Movement was slightly lighter, shipments 995 cars compared with 1,042 the previous week and 493 during the corresponding week last season. Total shipments to date are about 5,000 cars greater than last year, 9,914 compared with 4,662 and a total of 6,705 last season.

Sweet Potatoes Steady.

Most of the consuming markets were moderately supplied with sweet potatoes. Prices were quite steady at last week's ranges. New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland yellow varieties sold at $3 to $4 per bushel hamper in New York. Pittsburgh closed at $3 to $3.25. Maryland and Virginia yellow varieties in Baltimore brought $2.50 to $2.75. Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady in middle western markets at $2.75 to $3.25. Prices in Detroit continued slightly above those in other markets at $3.25 to $3.75. Shipments were 199 cars, compared with 217 the previous week and 15 during the corresponding week last year.

Strawberry Markets Advance.

Strawberry demand was brisk and movement active at Louisiana shipping points. Prices advanced to a range of $3.75 to $4.65 per 24-pint ventilated crate f. o. b. cash track, closing at $4.50 to $4.65. Haulings were moderate but insufficient to meet the demand. Klondikes in 24-pint ventilated crates were 50 cents to $1 higher in Cleveland and Detroit, ranging $4.50 to $5. Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis were unchanged at $4.50 to $5. Kansas City strengthened 50 to 75 cents, closing $5 to $5.50. Prices in eastern markets showed a wide range, Louisiana Klondikes selling from 30 to 75 cents per quart in New York, closing 60 to 75 cents; Boston 35 to 65 cents, closing 50 to 55 cents, and Philadelphia 25 to 40 cents, closing around 40 cents. Florida Klondikes in New York did not advance so strongly, ranging 35 to 50 cents. Movement was slightly below that of last week, shipments 278 cars compared with 319 last week and 339 during the corresponding week last year. Total shipments to date are about the same as last season.

Tomatoes Higher.

Supplies of tomatoes are light and an active demand put prices on higher levels. Globes Sixes at Miami shipping points advanced $1 to $1.25 to a range of $6 to $6.50 f. o. b. cash track. Consuming markets also showed advances, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh gaining $2.25 to $2.50 to a range of $6.50 to $8.50. Chicago ranged $7.50 to $8. The same stock in New York strengthened 75 cents to $1, reaching $7.50 to $8. Baltimore closed at $7.50 to $8.25. The movement is considerably lighter than at this time last season but practically unchanged from last week, with 94 cars this week compared with 92 last week and 173 cars during the corresponding week last year. Total shipments to date are slightly more than last season; 2,398 compared with 2,102.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Celery showed little change in prices, Florida 10-inch crates of 4 to 6 dozen bunches ranged $4.50 to $5 in New York, with supplies moderate, and $6 to $6.50 in Detroit, with supplies light. Florida celery shipments were slightly below last week; 165 cars this week compared with 212 last week and 123 during the corresponding week last season. Total shipments to date this season are greater than the entire movement last year; 2,713 compared with 2,051 and 1,552 to date last season. Lettuce is moving in considerably heavier volume than last season and shipments showed an increase of more than 100 cars from last week; 404 compared with 266 last week and 187 cars during the corresponding week last year. South Carolina Big Bostons 1½ bushel hampers sold at $6 to $6.50 in New York, with demand and movement moderate. North Carolina 5-peck hampers Big Bostons sold at the same range. California crates, Icebergs, ranged $9 to $10.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN APRIL.

Shipping districts.	April this season.	April last season.	Prev. mo this season.	Total this season to May 1.	Total last season to May 1.	Total last season.
Boxed apples.						
Calif.	48	42	173	4,111	3,456	3,473
Idaho	20	1	85	3,593	522	536
Oreg.	93	15	203	4,639	2,239	2,246
Wash.	1,122	211	1,820	24,056	16,159	16,232
Sect. thru	.....	.....	.....	4,821	3,094	3,094
Total	1,283	269	2,281	41,220	25,470	25,581
Barreled apples.						
Ark.	18	1	88	4,543	1,065	1,065
Ill.	24	46	42	2,678	2,624	2,676
Ind.	12	1	23	100	144	144
Me.	12	0	12	2,295	257	257
Mass.	1	1	22	400	252	252
Mo.	29	20	70	1,891	1,149	1,167
N. Y.	528	564	1,205	9,769	2,651	22,900
Pa.	4	0	21	1,251	21,794	1,794
S. Dak.	1	0	0	1	3	3
Va.	102	92	210	6,508	4,171	4,227
W. Va.	24	0	70	2,785	2,917	2,919
Sect. thru	.....	.....	.....	7,407	6,645	6,645
Total	755	725	1,763	39,423	43,672	44,049
Cabbage.						
Ala.	92	44	3	103	60	421
N. Calif.	3	38	102	186	312	349
S. Calif.	126	166	103	588	697	1,012
Fla.	1,682	317	1,396	4,623	1,501	1,539
Ga.	0	0	1	1	0	2
La.	54	42	12	133	120	187
Miss.	6	14	0	6	19	566
N. C.	2	4	0	2	4	27
S. C.	13	673	0	18	733	1,172
Tex.	1,909	494	1,528	4,244	1,216	1,439
Total	3,873	1,792	3,145	9,914	4,662	6,705
Celery.						
Fla.	633	400	981	2,713	1,552	2,051
Dry beans.						
Calif.	158	539	338	2,904	3,016	4,552
Colo.	6	23	5	178	559	839
Idaho	17	43	8	90	236	353
Mich.	51	67	53	1,268	1,035	1,375
N. Mex.	75	5	31	506	180	211
N. Y.	6	6	7	109	77	101
Wash.	1	5	0	8	23	29
Wis.	1	0	0	6	18	28
Sect. thru	.....	.....	.....	8	50	50
Total	315	688	442	5,077	5,194	7,538
Grapefruit.						
Ariz.	1	0	2	25	13	13
Calif.	19	49	32	158	242	349
Fla.	1,081	380	1,948	8,536	5,981	6,100
Total	1,101	429	1,982	8,719	6,236	6,462
Lemons.						
Cent. Calif.	3	1	26	319	258	258
N. Calif.	1	0	2	6	2	3
S. Calif.	496	1,070	616	3,647	5,178	9,271
Total	500	1,071	644	3,972	5,438	9,532
Oranges.						
Cent. Calif.	759	208	64	3,868	2,378	3,329
S. Calif.	2,803	4,436	3,816	13,216	16,751	31,837
Fla.	884	586	2,461	15,798	15,078	15,259
Sect. thru	.....	.....	.....	343	229	229
Total	4,446	5,230	6,341	33,225	34,436	50,654
Lettuce.						
Calif.	640	555	985	3,877	1,740	2,330
Fla.	64	47	237	2,839	1,854	1,855
La.	0	30	2	3	36	41
N. C.	33	90	0	38	93	319
S. C.	307	352	1	313	373	395
Tex.	3	8	70	175	90	90
Sections not yet shipping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,180
Sect. thru	.....	.....	.....	159	40	40
Total	1,047	1,082	1,295	7,404	4,226	7,250
Mixed vegetables.						
Ala.	15	7	2	19	21	109
Ark.	10	.....	4	14	.....	1
N. Calif.	140	160	242	609	664	1,955
S. Calif.	231	289	528	2,059	1,645	4,148
Fla.	36	96	13	181	237	318
La.	178	121	200	1,070	434	559
Miss.	71	52	35	116	73	455
S. C.	19	1	.....	26	2	310
Tex.	8	77	44	142	160	253
Va.	26	.....	.....	34	.....	37
Total	734	803	1,063	4,270	3,236	8,145

Shipping districts.	April this season.	April last season.	Prev. mo. this season.	Total this season to May 1.	Total last season to May 1.	Total last season.
Old onions.						
Calif.	20	55	143	5,401	4,025	4,028
Ill.	1	2	.....	199	332	334
Mass.	29	78	223	2,831	2,882	2,883
N. J.	.....	1	.....	628	597	597
N. Y.	95	156	322	2,578	2,776	2,784
Oreg.	2	22	25	199	231	238
Sect. thru	.....	.....	.....	8,568	11,686	11,686
Total	147	314	713	20,314	22,529	22,550
New onions.						
Calif.	66	4	.....	80	4	5,401
Fla.	14	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Tex.	1,654	828	1	1,823	864	2,876
Total	1,734	832	1	1,921	868	8,277
Strawberries.						
Ala.	71	145	.....	68	151	229
Ark.	7	50	.....	9	75	1,034
Calif.	3	40	.....	3	45	703
Fla.	109	10	44	153	21	21
La.	620	566	.....	681	618	682
Miss.	40	54	.....	10	58	102
N. C.	32	39	.....	51	54	484
Sections not shipping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,829
Total	882	994	44	975	1,022	8,084
Sweet potatoes.						
Ala.	24	7	13	338	342	342
Ark.	25	.....	98	342	149	149
Calif.	1	3	7	639	797	800
Del.	123	46	223	1,147	1,377	1,377
Fla.	1	2	18	40	83	83
Ga.	72	39	58	399	515	525
Ill.	24	18	27	304	101	101
Ind.	8	.....	4	21	17	17
Ky.	1	1	.....	4	7	7
La.	25	8	5	201	149	150
Md.	20	12	63	1,167	441	441
N. J.	133	41	286	2,119	1,785	1,785
N. C.	43	24	41	631	708	708
Okla.	6	.....	.....	19	20	22
Tenn.	215	17	270	1,151	545	545
Tex.	17	8	20	499	328	329
Va.	.....	2	1	149	75	76
Sect. thru	.....	.....	.....	5,735	3,083	3,083
Total	744	219	1,134	14,896	10,522	10,540
Tomatoes.						
E. C. Fla.	466	1,023	1,323	2,374	2,080	2,622
Other Fla.	.....	4	.....	23	22	1,846
Tex.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,190
Sections not shipping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,783
Total	466	1,027	1,323	2,398	2,102	14,436
White potatoes, late crop.						
Calif.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,283	10,349
N. Dis.	91	176	262	7,089	.....	.....
S. Dis.	7	0	20	1,375	.....	.....
Colo.	88	909	427	8,763	12,590	13,647
Idaho	89	755	383	6,679	7,099	7,726
Iowa	6	12	13	249	937	943
Maine	3,448	2,281	2,881	22,153	16,203	19,926
Mich.	556	1,725	999	8,544	9,019	11,663
Minn.	966	1,612	1,843	21,521	22,084	23,515
Mont.	3	230	6	348	679	771
Nebr.	14	235	74	1,652	3,732	3,823
Nev.	13	57	50	776	718	726
N. Y. L. Is.	22	161	268	3,634	4,302	4,350
Other N. Y.	794	766	1,642	8,692	5,318	5,739
N. Dak.	97	381	114	2,195	2,315	2,530
Oreg.	55	266	180	705	1,306	1,628
Pa.	116	240	273	3,559	2,006	2,119
S. Dak.	14	31	0	674	1,265	1,291
Utah	2	62	9	419	493	496
Wash.	193	818	364	2,998	2,514	2,914
Wis.	656	1,608	1,522	17,169	19,377	20,655
Other States	82	271	305	16,233	14,233	14,368
States thru	.....	.....	.....	20,809	28,861	28,861
Total	7,312	12,596	11,635	156,286	165,334	176,540
Canada imports	672	0	576	4,673	427	1,927
White potatoes (new).						
Fla.	43	729	1	54	792	2,275
Miss.	1	0	0	1	0	151
S. C.	2	0	0	2	0	1,216
Tex.	36	47	0	47	47	808
Total	82	776	1	104	839	4,450

EARLY STRAWBERRIES.

(Continued from front page.)

high prices of the preceding year, but plantings were checked by shortage of plants for setting, and of labor required for raising, picking, and marketing the crop, and the same causes are reported as limiting this season's acreage to come into bearing in 1921. Most of the 16 States show some gain this season, but considerable decrease occurred in California, Maryland, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and New Jersey. Production has followed the same general trend as acreage and has decreased from 8,478,750 crates of 24 quarts each in 1916 to 4,700,700 crates in 1919.

The movement this season opened somewhat heavier than a year ago. Shipments from Florida have been fully seven times the volume of last season, and the Louisiana movement shows a gain of about 5 per cent this season. In other early States the opening movement is still below last year, because of the general lateness of the season, frost in the Southwest, and reduced acreage in Mississippi.

Although strawberry shipments have decreased to about one-half the number of carlots moving four seasons ago, the value of the crop is greater than ever before, the prices in consuming markets having fully doubled since 1916.

COMMERCIAL ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF EARLY AND MIDSEASON STRAWBERRIES.

(Bureau of Crop Estimates.)

Acreage.

	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Ala.	1,400	1,350	2,090	2,290	2,350
Ark.	8,800	6,900	9,550	11,760	14,100
Calif.	3,250	3,550	3,680	4,220	4,750
Del.	3,050	2,800	5,020	7,800	7,400
Fla.	1,200	700	1,370	3,920	3,450
Ky.	2,300	2,950	3,230	3,100	2,000
La.	7,700	6,250	11,450	15,730	16,900
Md.	6,650	6,900	6,370	11,920	12 050
Miss.	550	750	1 070	1 450	2 050
Mo.	4 800	4 450	6 840	6,500	6,800
N. J.	3,550	3,200	3,740	4,010	.....
N. C.	2,300	2,300	2,900	3,330	3,450
S. C.	100	100	225	550	600
Tenn.	8,750	8,450	12,100	13,870	16,950
Tex.	300	550	800	2,100	2,350
Va.	2,100	2,000	3,240	6,650	5,400
Total.	56 800	53,150	73,675	99,200	100,600

Production 24-quart Crates.

	1919	1919 [1]	1918	1917	1916
Ala.	112,050	109,809	156,750	128,813	156,700
Ark.	572,700	544,065	477,500	784,000	1,057,500
Calif.	372,750	241,962	400,420	409,900	395,800
Del.	232,400	162,680	341,360	825,500	740,000
Fla.	53,900	53,900	91 790	245 000	316 250
Ky.	88,500	79,650	245,480	229,667	283,300
La.	375,000	311,250	343,500	688,188	1,197,100
Md.	427,800	299,460	414,050	1,301,267	1,205,000
Miss.	56,250	50,625	47,080	60,417	119,600
Mo.	369,350	365,656	424,080	351,000	637,500
N. J.	256,000	194,560	284,240	292,396	.....
N. C.	230,000	207,000	290,000	212,288	287,500
S. C.	7,500	7,500	14,850	35,517	50,000
Tenn.	676,000	642,200	641,300	797,525	1,271,250
Tex.	27,500	27,500	42,400	131,250	176,250
Va.	150,000	135,000	243,000	504,291	585,000
Total.	4,007,700	3,432,817	4,457,899	6,988,019	8,478,750

[1] Total production for shipping.

Tobacco.—The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board of Liverpool announced that importers are authorized to import 6,000 casks of tobacco for storage. The allotments will be made to the importers in proportion to past receipts.

CARS OF EARLY STRAWBERRIES UNLOADED AT LEADING MARKETS.

	Baltimore.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Denver.	Detroit.	Indianapolis.	Kansas City.	Minneapolis.	New York.	Omaha.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Total.
Alabama:																
1919	.....	.....	11	90	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	150
1918	.....	.....	7	78	.....	9	14	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	161
1917	.....	.....	3	78	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	83	.....	191
1916	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	109	.....	228
Arkansas:																
1919	.....	.....	100	.....	18	.....	.....	38	34	6	15	5	2	37	.....	255
1918	.....	.....	10	.....	18	7	4	46	52	.....	20	.....	9	.....	.....	166
1917	.....	.....	20	23	5	8	4	73	4	.....	12	.....	11	.....	.....	160
1916	.....	13	23	2	34	.....	.....	138	133	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	383
Delaware:																
1919	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	5	5	.....	1	71
1918	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	223
1917	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	.....	24	148	.....	.....	646
1916	23	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	.....	65	84	.....	.....	573
Florida:																
1919	.....	6	37	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	119
1918	.....	26	26	10	.....	3	1	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
1917	3	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	158	.....	64	3	6	3	252
1916	9	85	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	9	1	.....	192
Kentucky:																
1919	.....	.....	10	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	48
1918	.....	.....	49	8	.....	46	6	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	184
1917	.....	.....	52	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	14	.....	22	62	.....	.....	164
1916	.....	5	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	68	.....	.....	111
Louisiana:																
1919	.....	4	202	.....	18	52	.....	2	9	37	10	17	23	.....	.....	374
1918	.....	.....	39	.....	2	12	11	26	10	23	19	.....	11	.....	.....	153
1917	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	16	6	12	45	13	.....	3	19	.....	.....	161
1916	.....	60	594	1	19	.....	.....	46	54	1	.....	.....	58	49	.....	882
Maryland:																
1919	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	24	7	.....	1	208
1918	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	394
1917	113	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587	.....	73	53	.....	3	831
1916	111	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	670
Mississippi:																
1919	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	2	.....	.....	23
1918	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1917	.....	.....	6	14	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	31
1916	.....	11	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	5	.....	53
Missouri:																
1919	.....	.....	45	3	40	20	.....	10	46	.....	49	.....	18	.....	.....	231
1918	.....	.....	59	.....	17	4	.....	27	45	2	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
1917	.....	.....	4	.....	12	.....	4	39	75	.....	54	.....	2	280	.....	470
1916	.....	12	65	.....	59	.....	.....	10	87	.....	.....	.....	14	160	.....	407
New Jersey:																
1919	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258
1918	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	353
1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	724
1916	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739	.....	19	25	.....	.....	892
North Carolina:																
1919	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	72	5	.....	35	523
1918	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	17	.....	13	359
1917	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	155	14	.....	3	501
1916	29	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	98	12	.....	4	509
Tennessee:																
1919	.....	2	187	102	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	4	3	31	4	.....	344
1918	.....	.....	226	157	1	12	47	.....	1	40	9	.....	23	.....	.....	516
1917	.....	.....	192	153	.....	15	44	5	4	.....	2	12	61	.....	.....	488
1916	.....	96	295	159	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	130	13	.....	705
Virginia:																
1919	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	86	2	.....	1	152
1918	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	155
1917	99	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	178	20	.....	.....	545
1916	120	125	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	161	20	.....	1	613
Total:																
1919	.....	94	604	232	76	99	.....	50	89	802	78	239	148	41	38	2,590
1918	.....	399	421	254	38	114	83	99	108	1,110	87	.....	260	.....	13	2,986
1917	305	.....	342	272	17	54	85	131	128	2,203	68	533	397	369	9	5,064
1916	292	1,206	1,062	249	112	.....	.....	196	274	1,500	.....	419	566	337	5	6,218

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF EARLY AND MIDSEASON STRAWBERRIES.

	To May 1, 1920.	To May 1, 1919.	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Ala.	68	151	229	276	196	316	251
Ark.	9	75	1,034	651	1,096	1,697	715
Calif.	3	45	703	509	245	368	650
Del.	.....	.....	430	822	2,340	.....	1,469
Fla.	153	21	21	79	193	254	507
Ky.	.....	.....	132	410	676	412	193
La.	618	681	682	556	1,100	1,643	1,422
Md.	.....	.....	611	838	2,193	201	1,942
Miss.	10	58	102	79	91	205	169
Mo.	.....	.....	1,081	620	673	1,114	645
N. J.	.....	.....	326	445	829	1,081	516
N. C.	51	54	484	585	696	[1] 690	837
S. C.	.....	.....	.....	27	19	.....	84
Tenn.	.....	.....	1,099	1,234	1,781	2,211	1,459
Tex.	.....	.....	14	20	121	137	285
Va.	.....	.....	208	342	1,352	[2] 555	641
Peninsula[3].	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,831	.....
Total.	975	1,022	7,156	7,493	13,601	14,715	11,785

[1] North and South Carolina.
[2] Virginia Eastern Shore not included.
[3] Maryland and Virginia Eastern Shore and Del.

PRICES OF LOUISIANA KLONDIKES.

Jobbing Range, 1920.

	Week ending Apr. 19.	Week ending Apr. 26.	Week ending May 3.
	Quart basis.	*Quart basis.*	*Quart basis.*
New York	$0.70–$0.75	$0.30–$0.45	$0.30–$0.50
Boston	.35– .40	.30– .45	.35– .45
Philadelphia	.40– .70	.30– .50	.25– .50
	Per 24-pint crate.	*Per 24-pint crate.*	*Per 24-pint crate.*
Pittsburgh	5.00– 5.50	4.00– 5.50	4.50– 5.00
Cleveland	4.50– 5.00	3.50– 5.00	4.50– 5.00
Buffalo	4.75– 5.00	4.40– 4.50	[1] 4.40
Detroit	4.50– 6.00	4.50– 5.00	4.50– 5.00
Chicago	3.00– 4.25	4.00– 4.50	4.50– 4.75
St. Louis	4.00– 4.50	4.00– 4.75	4.50– 5.00
Kansas City	4.00– 5.00	4.00– 4.50	4.25– 5.50
Minneapolis	4.00– 5.00	5.25– 4.50	4.50– 5.50
Omaha	3.75– 5.25	4.25– 4.75	4.50– 5.00
St. Paul	4.00– 5.50	4.25– 4.75	4.50– 4.75

[1] $8.50–$9.50 per 24-quart crate.

F. O. B. Shipping Points.

(Per 24-pint crate.)

Hammond	$3.00–$3.65	$3.25–$3.85	$4.50–$4.65
Independence	3.10– 3.50	3.25– 3.75	4.50– 4.60
Ponchatoula	2.75– 3.50	3.00– 3.50	4.25– 4.35

STRAWBERRY PRICES DURING PRECEDING SEASONS.

Jobbing Range.

State, variety, etc.	Year.	Season's highest price.	Week ending—	Season's lowest price.	Week ending—
Florida, Klondikes, quart basis	1919	$0.35-0.60	Apr. 7	$0.35-0.50	Apr. 14
	1918	.30- .45	Apr. 1	.30- .43	Apr. 8
	1917	.20- .40	Apr. 9	.18- .25	Apr. 16
	1916	.25- .40	Apr. 3	.20- .30	Apr. 24
Louisiana, Klondikes, 24-pint crates	1919	4.00-5.00	Apr. 28	3.00-3.50	May 12
	1918	4.50-5.50	Apr. 29	1.75-2.25	May 13
	1917	2.75-4.25	Apr. 9	1.75-1.80	May 21
	1916	2.50-3.00	Apr. 10	.90-1.50	May 15
North Carolina, Klondikes, quart basis	1919	.25- .40	Apr. 28	.15- .30	May 19
	1918	.35- .40	Apr. 15	.10- .18	May 20
	1917	.20- .35	Apr. 23	.09- .11	May 21
	1916	.15- .22	May 1	.06- .14	May 29
Arkansas, Klondike and Aromas, 24-quart crates	1919	6.00-8.00	May 5	4.50-5.50	May 12
	1918	5.50-7.00	May 6	3.50-5.00	May 13
	1917	3.75-5.00	Apr. 30	2.75-3.25	June 4
	1916	3.00-3.50	May 8	1.75-2.25	May 22
Tennessee, Klondikes, 24-quart crates	1919	6.50-7.50	May 5	5.00-6.50	May 19
	1918	5.75-7.00	May 6	3.50-4.25	June 3
	1917	3.00-4.25	May 7	2.75-3.50	June 4
	1916	2.00-3.00	May 15	1.00-2.00	May 29
Missouri, Warfields and Aromas, 24-quart crates	1918	3.50-4.50	May 27	3.00-4.00	June 10
	1917	3.75-4.25	May 21	3.25-3.50	June 11
Virginia, Klondikes, in 32-quart crates, quart basis	1919	.20- .30	May 19	.18- .25	May 12
	1918	.12- .20	May 20	.08- .20	June 3
	1917	.12- .16	May 21	.06- .07	June 11
	1916	.05- .15	May 29	.04- .10	June 12
Kentucky, Aromas, 24-quart crate	1918	4.00-6.00	May 27	3.50-4.00	June 10
	1917	3.00-4.00	May 28	2.75-3.50	June 11
	1916	2.50-3.50	May 29	1.75-2.50	June 5

F. O. B. Shipping Points.

Louisiana, Klondikes, 24-pint crates, f. o. b. cask track	1919	$3.00- 4.59	Apr. 21	$2.50-3.25	Apr. 14
	1918	3.25- 3.90	Apr. 22	2.00-2.75	May 6
	1917	2.15- 2.35	Apr. 16	1.00-1.20	May 21
	1916	.75- 1.15	May 1	.50- .75	May 15
North Carolina, Klondikes, 32-quart crates, wagonloads track side	1919	5.00-10.00	Apr. 28	4.00-5.50	May 19
	1918	6.50- 8.00	May 6	5.00-6.50	Apr. 29
	1917	4.60- 5.50	Apr. 30	2.00-3.95	May 21
Arkansas, Klondikes, 24-quart crates, f. o. b. cash track	1919	4.50- 6.50	May 5	4.50-5.50	May 19
	1918	5.00- 6.00	May 6	3.10-3.60	May 20
	1917	4.35- 4.50	Apr. 30	1.50-	May 28
	1916	2.50-	May 1	1.50-1.60	May 22
Tennessee, Klondikes, 24-quart crates, f. o. b. cash track	1919	4.75- 6.00	May 5	4.75-5.50	May 19
	1918	4.75- 5.75	May 6	2.25-2.50	May 20
	1917	2.00- 3.00	May 28	1.75-2.60	May 21
	1916	2.15- 2.25	May 8	1.15-1.25	May 22
Missouri, Warfield and Aromas, 24-quart crates, f. o. b. cash track	1919	6.00- 6.75	May 19	.....	.....
	1918	5.00-	May 20	3.50-	June 3
Virginia, Klondikes, 32-quart crates, f. o. b. cash track	1917	2.50- 3.25	June 11	2.35-3.00	May 21
	1917	3.50- 4.50	May 21	1.75-2.25	June 4
Kentucky, Aromas, 24-quart crates, f. o. b. usual terms	1918	5.00-	May 20	3.00-3.50	June 3
	1917	3.00-	May 28	2.25-2.50	June 18
	1916	2.00- 3.00	May 29	1.75-2.00	June 12
Delaware, Klondikes, 32-quart crates, wagonloads, track side	1918	6.50- 7.25	June 10	2.75-4.00	June 3

EGYPTIAN ONION SITUATION.

"The onion crop in Egypt this year is reported (unofficially) to be normal, and the quantity available for export will be about 1,000,000 bags," according to a report of the American Consul at Alexandria dated March 13. "Prices for early onions ruled very high, but the first deliveries were found to be of inferior quality, and a sharp fall occurred. It is expected that later deliveries will be of better quality. As there appears to be a shortage of onions in the United States, it is to be expected that the shipments from Egypt will be considerable and may reach a new record. In view of the present favorable exchange, purchases from Egypt will be facilitated.

"Onions are packed for export in bags and the freight rate is calculated on the weight. A bag of onions weighs about 112 pounds, 20 bags constituting a long ton. The rate prevailing the morning of March 12, was 7 shillings ($1.703) per bag or £7 ($34.065) per ton, although some agents were holding out for £7 10s. ($36.498). In the evening the rate dropped to £5 10s. ($26.767) as the agents of the *Glenlyon* were anxious to fill the ship and pick up such cargo as might be available."

Egyptian Onions Selling Well.

A consignment of approximately 35,000 bags of Egyptian onions arriving at Boston the last of April was handled by two large commission firms. A considerable portion of the cargo was reshipped to other markets. Stock sold on the Boston market met with a good to active movement in both a car lot and jobbing way, the price ranging from $7 to $7.50 per sack of about 100 pounds for car lots f. o. b. Boston and $7.25 to $8.50, mostly $7.50, for the bulk of the sales made in jobbing lots to wholesalers and jobbers in Boston. The local stock was practically exhausted by April 28. During the week ending April 30 but one car of Texas onions had arrived. The first car of Texas Yellow Bermudas cleaned up readily at $6 per crate. Very little old stock has appeared on the Boston market recently, and most of it showed a soft, sprouted condition.

Another cargo of about 18,000 bags of Egyptian onions consigned to a Boston firm is due about May 5. The Boston trade likes the Egyptian stock on account of its firmness and superlative shipping quality. The stock as a whole has arrived in good condition, most lots being firm, dry, and bright, with a few brands showing wet, slightly sprouted, and slightly decayed condition. The onions were generally of good medium size, put up in strong, clean, well-sewed sacks.

Trade distribution of Egyptian onions received in New York was hampered by the transportation difficulties. Some dealers assert the Egyptian onion is too hard and too strong, as well as oversize. With the removal of the embargo prices advanced, and Egyptian stock was quoted May 3 mostly $9 to $9.50 per sack of about 105 pounds.

CHICAGO APPLE MARKET.

After rapidly weakening during the latter part of March, both the boxed and barreled apple markets continued dull, with uneven trading during most of the month of April, and were confined mainly to fancy table stock. Toward the end of the month, however, demand for various grades increased except for inferior stock, and the general tone of the market gradually improved. The recovery in the price of boxed apples was somewhat more pronounced than in the barreled stock, and operators reported handling many good-sized orders for cars f. o. b. Northwest. This demand has been strengthened on account of the railroad strike, which has practically stopped the regular channel of distribution through the Chicago market.

Notwithstanding optimistic newspaper statements regarding the condition of local railroad traffic, the fact remains that but little produce is going out. Undoubtedly a settlement of the strike would further strengthen the local market. The month closed with barreled Baldwins jobbing at $8 to $8.50 for A-grade stock, with a few sales as high as $8.75; No. 1 Ganos and Ben Davis sold at $7.50 to $8.

CHICAGO ONION MARKET.

Trade is taking offerings of old stock freely and supply is apparently rather light. The market has been gradually advancing, having reached the high point of the season, $8.50 per 100 pounds sacked for Australian Browns during the week ending May 1.

The first car of new Texas Bermudas reached Chicago on April 3. The market opened strong at $4.50 to $4.75 for standard crates of Nos. 1 and 2 mixed yellows. The demand, however, has been limited, and with increased receipts weakened steadily. By the end of the month prices had declined to $3.50 to $3.75 for No. 1 yellows, $2.75 to $3 for No. 2 and $4.25 to $4.50 for No. 1 Crystal White Wax. The market tone at the close of the month was very weak and trading irregular.

MAPLE SWEETS IN NEW YORK.

With light supplies of sugar and with only a limited demand the early part of the week ending May 1, old Vermont, Canada, and Pennsylvania maple sugar ranged mostly 32 to 33 cents, with a few sales as high as 35 to 36 cents.

Towards the end of the week the market improved on account of the reported scarcity of granulated sugar, but prices did not advance noticeably. No sales of this season's stocks were reported.

Sirup, with supplies and demand limited, sold at $2.25 to $2.50 per gallon for second-run Vermont and Pennsylvania last season's stock. There was a light supply of new sirup, which sold at the end of the week at from $2.75 to $3 with better demand.

DELAY IN MAILING THE MARKET REPORTER.

The delays in mailing the issues of The Market Reporter for April 24 and May 1 were caused by the shortage of paper supply at the Government Printing Office. The current issue and future issues may occasionally be delayed for the same reason.

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET.

Receipts Continue Light—Demand Less Urgent—Prices Practically Unchanged.

The hay market situation for the week ending May 1 seems to be slightly improved over the conditions prevailing during the past few weeks. Most of the railroad strikes have been settled, but embargoes on shipments both to and from several of the large markets are still in effect.

Because of the extremely high price level reached in most of the markets buyers have purchased only for their immediate needs. This, together with the nearness of the pasturing season, has caused a less urgent demand and has also probably prevented a further advance in price.

Receipts for the week of all kinds reported at the various markets were as follows:

	Cars.		Cars.
Boston	100	Cincinnati	325
New York	150	St. Louis	120
Baltimore	50	Kansas City	548
Atlanta	52	Minneapolis	77
Chicago	214		

Timothy.—The receipts of timothy at the various markets, while still comparatively light, were almost double those of the previous week. Buyers are purchasing only for their immediate needs. The New England section was affected but little by the strikes and embargoes, and movement of hay in that territory has been fairly liberal.

Boston reports a slight accumulation of hay at the railroad terminals with the trade apparently unwilling to pay the current high prices. The quality of the hay arriving is only fair and much of the Canadian hay, of which there appears to be an oversupply, is of very unsatisfactory quality.

The New York situation is but little improved, and prices are still irregular and far above the level of other markets. Considerable hay has arrived by boats but as most of it was applied on old contracts it was of little help to the situation. Many cars are reported on track in outside yards which can be brought in as soon as the strikes are ended. This is causing a weaker undertone to the market.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	May 1.	Apr. 3.
Spring wheat bran:		
Minneapolis	$52.00	$48.00
Duluth	51.00	48.00
Hard winter wheat bran:		
Kansas City	53.00	50.00
St. Louis	[1] 56.00	54.00
Soft winter wheat bran:		
Cincinnati	59.00	54.50
Baltimore	62.00	60.00
Richmond	63.00	55.00
Spring wheat middlings:		
Minneapolis	56.50	53.00
Duluth	57.00	53.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:		
Kansas City	59.00	56.00
St. Louis	.....	59.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:		
Cincinnati	65.00	61.00
Baltimore	62.75	60.50
Richmond	66.00	62.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):		
Memphis	.....	66.00
Atlanta	65.00	66.00
Linseed meal:		
Minneapolis	68.50	70.00
Milwaukee	70.00	73.00
Alfalfa meal:		
Memphis	45.00	42.50
Kansas City	[1] 42.00	40.00
St. Louis	43.25	41.00
Gluten feed:		
Chicago	69.00	69.00
Buffalo	72.19	72.19
Hominy feed:		
New York	67.00	65.50
Milwaukee	69.50	66.00

[1] Nominal.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, MAY 1.

[In dollars per ton]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Denver.
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No 1 timothy	44.00	65.00	44.50	43.00	47.00	43.50	43.50	42.25	39.00	42.00	50.00	36.00	.....	37.00	40.00
Standard timothy	42.00	64.50	44.00	42.50	46.00	47.00	.....	41.75	.....	41.00	47.50	34.00	.....	.....	38.00
No. 2 timothy	.....	.....	43.00	42.00	45.50	46.50	41.50	41.25	37.00	39.00	.....	31.00	.....	36.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	65.00	43.00	41.50	47.00	49.00	.....	42.00	.....	40.00	47.00	35.00	.....	35.00	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	37.00	58.00	.....	41.00	46.00	48.50	.....	41.50	.....	39.00	47.00	33.50	.....	33.00	.....
No. 1 clover	35.00	.....	.....	.....	46.50	48.50	.....	42.00	.....	35.00	45.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.50	44.50	43.00	.....	35.00	47.50	34.00	32.50	35.00	35.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	37.00	.....	.....	31.00	43.50	24.50	31.00	30.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	32.00	35.00	23.00	22.00	34.00	31.00
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	[2]15.50	21.00	27.00	.....
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	65.00	62.50	66.00	62.75	66.00	65.00	.....	62.00	60.00	59.50	.....	.....	.....	55.00	52.00
Soft winter	65.00	.....	67.00	64.00	67.00	65.00	66.00	61.00	61.00	.....	60.00	[2]58.00	56.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	64.50	.....	65.50	.....	.....	65.00	.....	61.00	60.00	59.50	.....	57.00	54.50	.....	52.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	66.50	64.25	67.50	63.75	72.00	73.00	.....	65.00	63.00	63.50	67.50	.....	.....	70.00	.....
Soft winter	68.50	.....	.....	64.50	73.00	74.00	69.00	67.00	64.00	.....	65.00	[2]64.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	67.50	.....	68.00	.....	.....	73.00	.....	66.50	63.00	63.50	.....	63.00	62.50	.....	.....
Rye middlings	65.50	.....	.....	.....	72.00	.....	.....	64.00	61.00	62.00	.....	.....	66.50	59.00	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	79.50	67.00	.....	.....	90.00	.....	.....	70.00	.....	72.00	.....	77.00	81.00	73.50	83.00
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	80.50	.....	.....	.....	82.00	.....	.....	.....	76.00	.....	.....	73.50	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	76.50	74.50	79.00	.....	.....	72.00	.....	70.00	72.00	74.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	53.50	.....	56.00	.....	60.00	55.00	.....	48.00	50.00	47.00	.....	[2]45.00	43.50	.....	40.00
Gluten feed	79.50	.....	78.00	78.50	80.00	.....	.....	73.50	.....	73.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	71.50	.....	68.00	.....	74.00	75.00	.....	69.50	68.00	71.50	.....	68.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	75.00	76.50	.....	72.00	74.00	.....	80.00
Beet pulp	65.50	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

The demand for hay at Baltimore and Philadelphia is less urgent and about equal to the receipts. The nearness of the pasturing season is causing buyers to purchase only for their immediate needs.

Markets of the South and Southeast report a slackening of the demand because of the improved conditions of the pastures and the increased receipts. The premiums paid at Atlanta last week for spot hay have declined to the price of transit hay but there is still a good demand for the higher grades.

Conditions are reported about normal again at Cincinnati. Large receipts of delayed hay caused a decline in prices early in the week but improved shipping conditions to the southern markets had a strengthening effect. Prices, however, are quoted about 75 cents per ton below the previous quotations. Lower prices are expected on clover because of the passing of the dairy feeding season.

Because of the renewal of the strike of the railroad switchmen at Buffalo practically no hay is arriving and the urgent demand has caused an advance of about $3 per ton during the week.

The situation at St. Louis continues very unsatisfactory on account of the strike. Receipts are not equal to the local demand which is very urgent at continued high prices. It is reported that dealers from this market have bought sufficient hay from the outlying yards at Chicago to make a trainload which will be shipped to territory tributary to St. Louis.

Receipts of timothy at Chicago were larger than during the previous week, but the freight congestion has not cleared up as much as was expected and permits for shipment are still being issued and required by practically all the roads.

Considerable hay is still in the outside yards and is being brought in slowly. About 100 cars are said to have been made into a trainload and shipped in to the stockyards. Advices of country shipments are few. Prices are practically unchanged although there were slight fluctuations during the week.

Considerable timothy hay is being shipped through Minneapolis from Wisconsin to Canadian points. The demand is less urgent but no great improvement in the movement of hay is expected until after the farmers finish their seeding.

Clover and Clover Mixed.—But very little clover or clover mixed hay is arriving on any of the markets, and quotations are only nominal in several of the markets. The high price of timothy is probably largely responsible for the high prices as the demand is beginning to be affected by the nearness of the pasturing season.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa have also been light, and the quality of the hay arriving is grading only fair, principally Standard, No. 2 and lower. There is a good demand and prices have held steady or advanced at all of the principal markets. The strength of the alfalfa market seems to be caused principally by the demand and high prices of timothy hay. New hay is being offered from Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona for May shipment, at prices ranging about $3 below those of old hay. Reports from Arizona indicate that this year's crop will be much below the 1919 crop because large areas have been plowed up and planted in cotton.

Stocks are practically exhausted in all the far-western States, and buyers are awaiting the arrival of new hay, a good amount of which was received this week at San Francisco by boat. The weather is improving in the intermountain country, but some roads are still snow-bound, which has resulted in considerable loss of stock.

Prairie.—The prairie hay situation has followed closely that of the other kinds. The light receipts and good demand have caused steady prices. Not much change will probably occur until the railroad situation is improved and more hay can be moved to market.

FEED MARKET.

Alfalfa Meal and Wheat Mill Feeds Higher—No Special Demand for Other Feeds.

The feed market for the week ending May 1 is generally firm. Continued light offerings caused a further advance during the week in the price of alfalfa meal and wheat mill feeds. While the price of other feeds held firm the demand was not heavy.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—Inadequate production and continued transportation difficulties are factors which influenced the wheat mill feed market during the past week. The market at Minneapolis is very firm, especially for bran, the price of which has advanced $1 per ton. Prices of other wheat mill feeds, while strong, did not advance in that market.

The estimated production in Minneapolis during the last week was about 45 per cent of normal, while in the Ohio district it was only about 22 per cent of normal, and in Kansas and Oklahoma about 35 per cent. Chicago reports the trading in mill feeds practically at a standstill. Dealers are in the market for feed, but are unwilling to buy, as it is uncertain when deliveries can be made. The mills on the other hand do not care to quote for the same reason.

In the eastern and southeastern markets stocks and offerings continue very light with a heavy demand, especially for bran. New York reports that contracts have been made for liberal quantities of Argentine feed to arrive during the first half of June, including bran at $54.50 to $55 per ton, middlings at $59 to $60 per ton, and flour middlings at $65 to $66 per ton.

Gluten Feed.—Manufacturers report that the surplus of gluten feed which was on hand when operations were suspended two weeks ago has been entirely used up. Dealers with whom they have contracted for future delivery, which contracts are now due to be filled, are insisting upon having their feed shipped at once.

Although transportation conditions are only slightly improved, some manufacturers have resumed operations on a limited production basis with the hope that they will be able to operate at full capacity shortly. This all depends, however, upon the railroads being able to keep grain coming to them and furnishing cars for loading their product. Prices remain unchanged from last week, notwithstanding the fact that new business has dropped off materially with the advance of spring.

Alfalfa Meal.—Due to the continued strong demand, together with the decreased output, the price of alfalfa meal advanced about $2 per ton during the past week. Kansas City reports that switching is still much below normal which is curtailing business considerably. Mills are working on short time and are still unable to ship to many consuming points.

At Memphis, on account of the improved molasses situation and the continued good demand for sweet feed, there is a heavy demand from mixed feed manufacturers for alfalfa meal, supplies of which are scarce and held firmly, with offers limited.

Cottonseed Meal.—At both Atlanta and Memphis the trading in cottonseed meal was quiet, with prices steady. A fairly good demand is reported at Atlanta from fertilizer manufacturers. Eastern dealers report the market as steady with only a moderate demand.

Kansas City and Chicago report a slight increase in the price of cottonseed meal in sympathy with other feeds, although the demand continues very light.

Linseed Meal.—Minneapolis reports some activity in the linseed meal market and that a cargo of Argentine flax is on the way to that market.

At Boston the demand for linseed meal is good for this time of the year mainly on account of the extremely high prices on other feeds. No special demand is noted in the other markets reporting.

PRICE RECORDS BROKEN.

Strike and Car Shortage Chief Influence in Corn, Oats, and Rye—Europe Resumes Wheat Purchases.

The week ending May 1 was a very unusual one in the grain markets, not only because price records were broken but because of other conditions that prevailed. The chief market factors were the switchmen's strike and the car shortage, which reduced receipts of grain at Chicago to almost nothing. And as terminal elevator stocks are very low, short sellers in the futures markets were trading on quotations only, which accounts for the violent fluctuations.

On some days, talk of strained financial conditions and the tightening of credits by the banks had a depressing effect on prices. Crop reports, telling of greatly reduced winter wheat conditions and a backward spring, were arguments in favor of high prices.

Then again, a falling off of the export demand for wheat early in the week was regarded with pessimism. On Friday, however, Great Britain came into the market strong, and prices reached the highest point on the crop. Sales of wheat were made at $3.22 f. o. b. New York, while bids of $3.08 track New York and the Gulf failed to result in much business. Chicago sold 305,000 bushels No. 2 Hard Winter at $2.95 c. i. f. Georgian Bay ports. Bids of $2.95 were made for all July shipment and $2.90½ for August, with orders for 1,000,000 bushels for first half July shipment via the Gulf reported.

Rye flour was reported in strong demand at the seaboard for export. On April 30 the Norwegian Government was reported as having bid $11 per barrel for 50,000 barrels. Export bids in the West for May-June shipment were 20 cents over July, track Baltimore. Two northwestern mills are reported to have sold their entire output of rye flour up to next September at old crop prices.

Price records in Chicago were again broken last week. In corn new high records for the crop were made, and for oats, all records were broken.

On Monday, April 27, Chicago May corn sold at $1.75, a new high record on the crop, and this was broken by $1.78 on the 30th. On the 30th, No. 3 yellow corn sold at $1.83, and at $1.89 on May 1—two cars.

On Tuesday, April 27, Chicago May oats touched $1 and on the 30th, $1.01⅛, and July oats sold for $0.90. On the 26th, September oats sold at $0.77¼, high for the week. On the 30th, No. 3 white oats sold at $1.10½.

Cash rye sold at $2.15 on April 29. May rye sold at $2.10¼ on the 30th, and July rye at $2.05 on the 27th. Cash barley sold at $1.82 on the 30th.

But for the strike and the car shortage, the rye market would have been different. It developed that there was a big short interest in Chicago May rye, and that northwestern interests intended to ship rye from Minneapolis and other northwestern points and deliver it on May contracts. This was made impossible by the car shortage and the switchmen's strike in Chicago, so those who had sold May rye short were forced to "buy back" the futures. This was responsible for the 11 cents advance recorded on the 26th.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Important Markets Week Ending Friday, April 30.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	325	325	335	330	330	330
No. 2	310	320	315	320	325	320
No. 3	305	310	305	310	315	310
No. 4	290	295	295	295	297	285
Northern Spring: No. 1	305	310	340	.....	315	310
No. 2	.....	310	.....	.....	300	308
No. 3	295	300	290	296	300	300
No. 4	295	286	285	.....	.....	290
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter: No. 2	.....	.....	.....	285	292	300
No. 3	.....	.....	289	280	290	.....
No. 4	281	.....	.....	284	.....	.....
Hard Winter: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	283	288	.....
No. 2	278	283	282	283	288	286
No. 3	276	283	280	277	285	285
No. 4	272	278	274	277	281	278
St. Louis.						
Red Winter: No. 1	290	.....	293	.....	293	293
No. 2	288½	293	292	291½	292	292
No. 3	287	286	290	289	290	288
No. 4	.....	285	283	288	.....	.....

CORN.

Chicago.						
White: No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	.....
No. 3	.....	172½	.....	175	178	179
No. 4	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow: No. 2	171½	176½	180	.....	.....	.....
No. 3	168	173½	177	177½	177	182
No. 4	.....	169½	.....	174	174	176
Kansas City.						
White: No. 2	.....	.....	173	173	173	.....
No. 3	.....	172	172	171	.....	172
Yellow: No. 2	.....	175	.....	174	.....	.....
No. 3	.....	173	.....	173	.....	175
No. 4	167	170	.....	.....	171	.....
St. Louis.						
White: No. 2	175	180	179	180	.....	184
No. 3	174	177	177	177	.....	179½
No. 4	171	175	.....	.....	170	178
Yellow: No. 2	178	181	180	179	179	182
No. 3	177	179	179	177½	177	179½
No. 4	171	.....	174	175	174	178
Minneapolis.						
Yellow: No. 3	163	168	167½	166½	.....	.....
No. 4	162	164½	164	161½	163½	165

OATS.

Chicago.						
White: No. 2	105½	108	108¾	108	109⅜	111½
No. 3	104¼	106½	.....	106½	109	110
Kansas City.						
White: No. 2	.....	107½	107	107	.....	107½
No. 3	103	106	106	106	.....	107
St. Louis.						
White: No. 2	.....	112	.....	.....	108½	110½
No. 3	108	111	110	108	108	110
No. 4	106	.....	107	105½	106½	108½
Minneapolis.						
White: No. 2	104½	103⅞	110	.....	102⅛	.....
No. 3	99	101½	102	.....	102½	102
No. 4	97½	100	100	100	100⅜	100⅜

RYE.

Chicago.						
Western No. 2	205½	216½	.....	212¾	215	212
Minneapolis.						
Western No. 2	201½	213½	213	206	206	206

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.						
Corn: May	167⅛	173	174⅜	173½	172⅝	177½
July	160⅛	165⅞	165	165	162⅝	165
Oats: May	96⅛	99⅜	99	99	99⅞	100⅛
July	87	89⅜	88⅞	88⅜	87⅛	89
Kansas City.						
Corn: May	162⅜	168½	168⅜	167¾	163¾	166½
July	158⅜	163⅞	163½	162⅞	160⅝	162⅜
Oats: May	97	99½	99½	99½	99½	100⅜
July	86½	89⅜	88½	88⅜	87½	88⅜

FOREIGN MARKETS

WHEAT SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

Unfavorable Conditions Cause Steady Decline in Yield—Overseas Sales Discontinued.

"According to the last report of the Australian Wheat Board there are 87,753,000 bushels of wheat stacked in Australia, of which 82,383,000 are available for export, and 5,370,000 for the millers," reports the American Consul General at Melbourne, January 15. "A great deal of the exportable amount is already sold, and is being loaded as quickly as possible; but there is sufficient unsold to tide the country over the bad period naturally following upon a drought, and it is being urged that this amount should not be exported, as it is feared that for the 1919–20 season Australia will produce only enough grain to supply its own needs, and it is considered that it would be very bad policy to allow any further amount of this grain to be sold, with the possibility of having to import inferior grain at higher prices."

The acreage, production, and yield of wheat in Australia has been declining steadily since the season 1915-16, as the following table shows:

Acreage, production, and average yield of wheat in Australia, 1916–1920.

Season.	Area.		Production.		Average yield per acre.	
	Acres.	Change from previous season.	Bushels.	Change from previous season.	Bushels.	Change from previous season.
		P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.
1915–16.	12,484,512	.....	179,065,703	.....	14.34	.....
1916–17.	11,532,828	– 8	152,420,189	–15	13.22	– 8
1917–18.	9,774,658	–15	114,733,584	–25	11.74	–12
1918–19[1]	7,991,026	–18	75,146,172	–35	9.40	–19
1919–20[2]	6,570,402	–18	46,210,380	–39	7.03	–25

[1] Final figures, except for New South Wales.
[2] Preliminary estimate.

The reduction in area since the 1915–16 season amounted to 5,914,110 acres, or 47 per cent; during the same time the production declined 132,855,323 bushels, or 74 per cent, and the average yield 7.31 bushels per acre, or 51 per cent.

There are three important causes for this extraordinary, steady decline: (1) Unfavorable weather conditions; (2) labor shortage; and (3) the relative low price of wheat.

The weather conditions during the 1915–16 season were propitious for the growth of wheat, and the largest crop ever produced in the Commonwealth was the result. The 1916–17 season was wet and interferred with the sowing and plowing. Nevertheless, under the stimulus of patriotism, Australia's second largest crop of wheat was produced during this season, 152,420,189 bushels. This amount, although a reduction from the bumper crop of 1915–16 of 15 per cent, was double the average of the five years 1910–1914.

Wet weather again prevailed during the 1917–18 season, especially in the late spring. Disaster to cereal crops in some States occurred. The next season, 1918–19, brought a change and there was a drought throughout the greater part of the spring. A severe drought last year also had its effect in reducing the production of the 1919–20 crop.

Australian farmers are feeling the effects of the shortage of labor caused by the war. According to the Pastoral Review (Melbourne), "labor is still scarce and unreliable, and there is a tendency on the part of farmers not to cultivate more land than they can manage without outside help." The low guaranteed price of wheat and the high cost of production are probably the most important factors in the declining output.

A conference of producers in Sydney, during the latter part of 1918, went on record as feeling that "the cause of such decrease is chiefly attributable to diminished and vanishing profit of the wheat grower."

The "relative unprofitableness of the industry" seems to be given generally in Australian periodicals as the principal reason for the decline. During 1917 it was estimated that the cost of a 15-bushel-to-the-acre crop on average land was 3s. 6d. (85 cents) a bushel. At that time the producer was receiving 3s. 3d. (79 cents) for his wheat. Since then the price paid the producer has been increased to 4s. 4d. ($1.05).

The Pastoral Review states that in parts of the wheat belt a great many farmers are giving up wheat entirely. Some are turning to oats and barley, others to live stock. At present prices of wool and meat, sheep raising offers greater inducements.

With a low production, estimated at 46,210,380 bushels by the Australian Department of Agriculture or about 44,000,000 bushels by Broomhall, Australia is tending to conserve her supplies, as noted in the Market Reporter for March 20 and April 3. Overseas sales have been discontinued by the Wheat Board. Already Japan's contemplated purchase of 250,000 bushels of third quality wheat has been reduced to less than 100,000 bushels.

The shortage, with the consequent restrictions on exports, should again open the markets of the Far East to American wheat and flour, as the Australian product has been the dominant factor in these markets for several years. Before the war the United States carried on a good trade in these commodities with the Far East, especially with Japan and Hongkong.

Average Prices for British Grain.

During the week ending April 3 the average prices [1] received for grain grown in the United Kingdom were as follows, per quarter of 8 bushels: Wheat, 72s. 7d. ($1.81 per bushel); barley, 90s. 4d. ($2.25 per bushel); oats, 55s. 7d. ($1.38).

[1] Conversion made at the rate of exchange prevailing on April 3, when £1 sterling was equal to $3.985.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, DAIRY SUBSTITUTES, AND EGGS.

January, February, and March, 1920.

Origin.	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream.	Casein.	Eggs.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*
Europe:					
Belgium		49,424			
Denmark	1,893,318	18,414	2,204		
France		163,791		287,976	
Italy		360,664			
Netherlands	62,679	120,905	1,990,928		
Norway		15,504			
Switzerland		51,669			
United Kingdom	12	5,843	6,360	999,669	
North America:					
Canada	2,596,436	518,684	3,515,491	25	16,814
Mexico		15,268			
South America:					
Argentina	18,759	1,814,351		3,522,745	
Brazil				67,200	
Asia:					
British India				156,566	300
China					468,733
Hongkong					64,141
Japan					22,250
Occania:					
Australia	2,800	7,405		24,660	37,800
New Zealand		10,371			
All other countries	7,584	6,406			
Total, January–March, 1920	4,581,588	3,158 699	5,514,983	5,058,841	610,038
Total, January–March, 1919	1,669,993	141,854	2,704,412		441,384

Dairy products.—The British Food Controller has removed the ban on the exportation of unsweetened condensed milk and evaporated milk.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending May 1.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.						
No. 2 Amber Durum	207	....	....	....	....	207
Hard Winter:						
No. 1	....	....	....	....	79	79
No. 3	....	....	....	48	....	48
Others	....	....	....	....	41	41
Total Hard Red Winter	....	....	....	48	120	168
Red Winter:						
No. 2	38	108	....	24	....	170
No. 3	....	....	....	48	....	48
Total Soft Red Winter	38	108	....	72	....	218
No. 2 Soft White	....	....	....	8	....	8
No. 2 Mixed	131	93	....	....	....	224
Total, week ending May 1, 1920	376	201	....	128	120	825
Total, week ending Apr. 24, 1920	347	414	146	....	132	1,039
BARLEY.						
Standard No. 1 California	....	....	....	140	....	140
Ungraded	167	....	....	....	....	167
Total, week ending May 1, 1920	167	....	....	140	....	307
Total, week ending Apr. 24, 1920	....	....	53	....	....	53
RYE.						
No. 2 Western	....	189	....	....	....	189
Ungraded	309	....	....	....	....	309
Total, week ending May 1, 1920	309	189	....	....	....	498
Total, week ending Apr. 24, 1920	580	102	454	....	....	1,136

FOREIGN WOOL AFLOAT TO THE UNITED STATES MAR. 31, 1920.

Class and grade.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.
Fine.			
Combing:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Dealers	5,075,716	43,000	24,000
Manufacturers	4,074,111	126,067	.....
Clothing:			
Dealers	551,400	842,535	.....
Manufacturers	623,455	420,805	.....
¼ blood.			
Combing:			
Dealers	1,873,899	.....	6,319
Manufacturers	1,772,904	.....	3,247
Clothing:			
Dealers	47,940	74,031	9,807
Manufacturers	285	19,896	2,500
⅜ blood.			
Combing:			
Dealers	2,822,210	43,000	.....
Manufacturers	939,318	100,000	.....
Clothing:			
Dealers	397,351	87,300	.....
Manufacturers	2,248	92,440	3,529
½ blood.			
Combing:			
Dealers	3,337,500	.....	19,912
Manufacturers	1,796,449	132,000	11,678
Clothing:			
Dealers	53,400	.....	6,340
Manufacturers	5,500	42,627	.....
Low or Lincoln.			
Combing:			
Dealers	112,000	.....	13,372
Manufacturers	265,000	.....	.....
Clothing:			
Dealers	.....	.....	74,275
Manufacturers	.....	2,375	.....
Carpet.			
Combing:			
Dealers	.....	.....	1,800
Manufacturers	807,900	.....	47,154
Filling:			
Dealers	609,612	.....	.....
Manufacturers	618,301	14,956	.....
Grade not stated.			
Dealers	1,787,000	25,000	.....
Manufacturers	100,000	.....	.....
Grand total Mar. 31, 1920	27,673,499	2,066,032	223,933
Grand total Mar. 31, 1919	31,773,009	2,002,149	810,550

In addition to the amount shown in this table there was 9,272,606 pounds grease and 1,003,053 pounds scoured wool afloat to this country on Mar. 31, 1920, for account of British Government.

BRAZILIAN LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

The Third National Live-Stock Exposition of Brazil will be held at Rio de Janeiro during the week of July 4, under the auspices of the National Society of Agriculture of Brazil.

All animals for exhibition must be entered by June 4. A booth will be maintained for the display of American advertising literature. Inquiries regarding space, etc., should be made to the executive committee, Commissao Executiva, Sociedade National de Agricultura, Rua Pimeiro de Marco 15, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

DECREASED IMPORTS OF MEAT INTO GERMANY.

"The import of meat from foreign countries has decreased because of the low rate of exchange," according to American Consul Frederick Simpich, on duty with American Commission at Berlin. "The Industrie und Handelszeitung of March 7 says the small quantity of pork that can be imported will have to be used mainly for distribution among those miners who are working overtime. It will not be possible to furnish German cities with bacon during the next few months. Pork itself, with few exceptions, has not been sold officially in butcher shops for the last five years. The distribution of a limited quantity of pork to the tuberculosis hospitals will be kept up. The import of foreign frozen meat, corned beef, and other tinned meats will be continued as heretofore; i. e., in so far as payments can be met."

EXPECTS DROP IN BRITISH BUTTER PRICES.

"There are indications that within the next few weeks butter produced in the United Kingdom will drop from the prices[1] now ruling, 4s. to 5s. (77 to 96 cents) per pound, to somewhere in the neighborhood of 3s. 6d. (67 cents)," according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, April 12. "The early spring and the rather open winter have increased the visible supply of milk, and there is now a considerable surplus which is going into butter and cheese.

"The Irish supplies are coming in more freely and the ruling price is 350s. per 112 pounds (60 cents per pound), which should permit retailing at from 3s. 6d. (67 cents) to 3s. 9d. (72 cents). The fact that the imported butter ration is to be increased this coming week will have a tendency to cheapen the home supply, and the ordinary consumer will buy increased supplies of the rationed article, which sells at 3s. (58 cents) per pound, before falling back on the uncontrolled home butter at 4s. to 5s. (77 to 96 cents) per pound to supplement his ration."

APRIL MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from front page.)

ward until near the close of the third week, when declines followed with closing prices $2 below the opening and $2.50 below the high point on April 19. The quality of the offerings was mostly of the good and medium grades, finished carcasses or choice beef being conspicuously absent.

The release of 30,000,000 pounds of surplus frozen beef, by the War Department on the 14th of the month at a price of 10½ cents had a stabilizing effect on beef prices at all markets.

Veal Declines Sharply.

The month's marketing of veal was marked by wide price fluctuations and an irregular demand. Bulk of the supply was largely of the lower grades, with only limited offerings of choice veal at any time. Barring Philadelphia, declines in prices for the month were general. New York's closing prices were $4 lower than the opening on good veal and $1 lower on common. The Chicago market declined approximately $8 on all grades during the month, while Boston's closing prices were $1 lower than the opening. After a month of continual fluctuations, Philadelphia closed approximately $2 higher than the opening on all grades.

Pork Prices Cover Wide Range.

The unsettled railroad conditions affected the distribution of fresh pork cuts to a marked degree and resulted in sharp and erratic price advances at all markets during the week commencing April 12. A strong speculative tendency was manifest among the peddler trade at the principal markets which had its inception immediately following the railroad embargoes against live stock shipments to Chicago. Wholesale prices of light average loins at Chicago advanced from $34 at the beginning of the month to $38 on April 12. Prices at Boston were advanced from $30 at the opening to $37 on the 15th; New York from $31 to $38 during the same period and Philadelphia from $31 to $40. None of the advances was held longer than a few days, when a general weakness developed and by the end of the month, Chicago prices had declined $6, Boston and New York, $4, and Philadelphia $6, with the general range at the close only slightly higher than at opening. Increased cost of unloading cars at outlying points contiguous to the several markets was a factor in advancing prices during a part of the month, and this factor was applicable to all classes of meat during that period.

New Zealand Lambs Arrive.

Although liberal offerings of New Zealand lambs were marketed at the eastern markets during the month, there was a decided decrease in the total number of carcasses sold, as compared with the previous month. The breed, general conditions, and quality of the New Zealand lambs were marked features of the importations, and barring the usual differential between fresh and frozen stock, prices realized compared favorably with those of our own domestic production. Prices on domestic lambs at Chicago showed only slight variations during the month, while eastern markets reached new high records during the week commencing April 12. Choice grade lambs at Boston advanced from $32.50 at the beginning of the month to $40; at New York from $35 to $42; and at Philadelphia from $34 to $41. After reaching the highest prices on record, the trade slowed down and demand practically ceased. During the remainder of the month prices slumped and the close was practically in line with the range of prices effective April 1, with closing conditions unsettled and the undertone weak.

Mutton was offered in limited quantities and at irregular intervals and daily quotations at all markets was not possible.

Cured Meats Advance.

Transportation difficulties during the month were reflected in generally higher prices on cured pork at eastern distributing centers, and uneven advances on hams, shoulders, and bacon. The month's closing prices on hams at Chicago showed an advance of 50 cents, bacon $1, and backs and bellies $1 to $1.50 over April 1. Lard prices advanced $1.50 during the month with the range on compound showing a decline of 50 cents.

Exports Increase.

Although the rates of foreign exchange during April showed only minor changes, there was a slight downward tendency in most European countries. Export statistics for March show an increase of 3,292,235 pounds in oleo oil exported over the preceding month. Hams and shoulders increased 6,871,153 pounds; lard increased 32,644,906 pounds; neutral lard increased 3,046,437 pounds; and lard compound approximately 400,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef decreased 6,974,627 pounds during March, as compared with the previous month, while slight decreases were shown in exportations of bacon and pickled pork. The situation as regards cold storage facilities in Great Britain shows no material change. A representative of the department in London reported on March 28 a glut of lamb and mutton, with all available storage space filled and five or six unloaded steamers awaiting berths.

The second cargo of New Zealand lamb and mutton to arrive in this country during the month was reported at Boston on April 29, and consisted of approximately 251,000 carcasses. According to reports from the department's representative in England a considerable portion of the Australian mutton supply will be diverted to the United States, at least until the congested storage conditions in Great Britain can be relieved.

[1] Conversion made at $3.8375, exchange rate Apr. 30.

QUARTERLY WOOL STOCK REPORT MARCH 31, 1920.

Stocks of Wool Held by Dealers and Manufacturers According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

Class and grade.	Grease wool.						Scoured wool.						Pulled wool.					
	Held by dealers.		Held by manufacturers.		Total.		Held by dealers.		Held by manufacturers.		Total.		Held by dealers.		Held by manufacturers.		Total.	
	Firms.	Pounds.	Firms.	Pounds.	Firms.	Pounds.	Firms.	Pounds.	Firms.	Pounds.	Firms.	Pounds.	Firms.	Pounds.	Firms.	Pounds.	Firms.	Pounds.
Fine.																		
Combing:																		
Domestic	24	2,869,786	29	9,655,796	53	12,525,582	4	18,331	16	233,708	20	252,039	13	199,416	7	420,019	20	619,435
Foreign	36	11,733,197	32	19,510,177	68	31,243,374	10	407,662	8	411,292	18	818,954	3	34,635	1	5,130	4	39,765
Clothing:																		
Domestic	37	2,917,891	39	2,473,079	76	5,390,970	33	1,447,019	94	4,167,677	127	5,614,696	20	947,942	42	1,031,549	62	1,979,491
Foreign	22	3,173,232	34	2,680,634	56	5,853,866	50	3,757,287	99	5,147,226	149	8,904,513	9	94,638	16	138,253	25	232,891
½ Blood.																		
Combing:																		
Domestic	29	1,540,395	36	8,873,230	65	10,413,625	3	48,275	10	114,090	13	162,365	20	411,047	11	1,391,394	31	1,802,441
Foreign	27	5,268,059	30	8,130,463	57	13,398,522	5	152,400	6	127,170	11	279,570	6	103,953	1	3,247	7	107,200
Clothing:																		
Domestic	28	1,050,533	36	2,063,842	64	3,114,375	36	991,848	94	1,344,550	130	2,336,398	29	1,430,486	42	675,744	71	2,106,230
Foreign	14	665,792	14	846,740	28	1,512,532	28	918,254	51	910,802	79	1,829,056	12	342,562	20	262,769	32	605,331
⅜ Blood.																		
Combing:																		
Domestic	54	9,739,733	59	12,281,794	113	22,021,527	9	267,070	12	116,272	21	383,342	31	988,956	13	754,424	44	1,743,380
Foreign	43	10,813,803	39	11,361,219	82	22,175,022	13	476,700	5	157,707	18	634,407	10	297,086	2	1,046,204	12	1,343,290
Clothing:																		
Domestic	36	3,706,816	50	2,536,037	86	6,242,853	58	3,256,031	23	2,764,069	81	6,020,100	35	3,256,899	52	1,143,709	87	4,400,608
Foreign	32	5,012,493	17	1,366,865	49	6,379,358	55	4,069,784	64	1,448,078	119	5,517,862	13	525,182	16	226,201	29	751,383
¼ Blood.																		
Combing:																		
Domestic	64	8,971,894	67	6,440,265	131	15,412,159	8	54,528	22	236,908	30	291,436	25	528,291	17	813,087	42	1,341,378
Foreign	53	16,066,808	45	12,765,808	98	28,772,616	16	596,753	15	3,778,639	21	4,375,392	11	636,193	4	85,473	15	721,666
Clothing:																		
Domestic	40	2,967,203	44	977,905	84	3,945,108	51	1,683,912	96	1,767,227	147	3,451,139	30	1,466,186	26	454,823	56	1,921,009
Foreign	32	3,744,883	17	1,258,731	49	5,003,614	53	4,841,729	72	1,884,374	125	6,726,103	16	1,013,694	13	123,173	29	1,136,867
Low or Lincoln.																		
Combing:																		
Domestic	49	1,957,358	26	1,549,620	75	3,506,978	5	292,052	9	287,072	14	579,124	13	230,327	5	18,158	18	254,485
Foreign	32	3,819,883	22	7,842,633	54	11,662,516	7	364,809	8	384,536	15	749,345	7	981,176	2	49,246	9	1,030,422
Clothing:																		
Domestic	27	1,966,391	10	110,361	37	2,076,752	25	336,481	27	345,766	52	682,247	20	693,998	3	12,569	23	706,567
Foreign	11	1,113,804	3	26,530	14	1,140,334	15	768,033	12	163,086	27	931,119	7	1,221,832	----	----------	7	1,221,832
Carpet.																		
Combing, foreign	18	4,426,537	23	10,945,274	41	15,371,811	4	423,054	10	440,773	14	863,827	6	171,187	3	146,263	9	317,450
Filling, foreign	25	8,617,394	29	8,718,065	54	17,335,369	15	671,873	23	1,762,425	26	2,434,298	8	1,880,676	6	480,750	14	2,361,426
Grade Not Stated.																		
Domestic	52	8,570,522	10	903,797	62	9,474,319	5	334,800	4	74,409	9	409,209	10	244,825	----	----------	10	244,825
Foreign	3	2,592,933	4	2,325,818	7	4,918,751	1	100,000	3	31,750	4	131,750	1	2,990	1	56,843	2	59,833
Total Mar. 31, 1920:																		
Domestic	----	46,258,522	----	47,865,728	----	94,124,248	----	8,730,347	----	11,451,748	----	20,182,095	----	10,404,373	----	6,715,476	----	17,119,849
Foreign	----	76,988,728	----	87,778,957	----	164,767,685	----	17,548,338	----	16,647,858	----	34,196,196	----	7,305,864	----	2,623,552	----	9,929,356
Grand total	----	123,247,250	----	135,644,683	----	258,891,933	----	26,278,685	----	28,099,606	----	54,378,291	----	17,710,177	----	9,339,028	----	27,049,205
Total Mar. 31, 1919:																		
Domestic	----	5,390,449	----	30,172,631	----	35,562,480	----	2,827,247	----	5,816,949	----	8,644,196	----	4,582,694	----	4,985,670	----	9,568,364
Foreign	----	23,299,228	----	42,464,805	----	65,764,033	----	5,124,319	----	7,836,945	----	12,961,264	----	1,401,695	----	1,677,402	----	3,079,097
Grand total	----	28,689,677	----	72,636,836	----	101,326,513	----	7,951,566	----	13,653,894	----	21,605,460	----	5,984,389	----	6,663,072	----	12,647,461

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Manufacturers According to States.

	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Tops.		Noils.		Total.	
	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Massachusetts	53,904,752	27,717,197	14,505,744	6,648,265	3,190,186	2,675,577	3,205,752	3,460,138	1,657,605	5,474,330	76,466,039	45,975,507
Pennsylvania	19,993,891	7,475,389	1,984,565	947,637	1,402,228	1,050,745	2,618,672	1,620,729	1,256,659	764,813	27,256,015	11,859,313
Rhode Island	19,072,441	5,403,550	769,447	341,777	2,301,419	599,919	3,134,659	1,863,393	1,096,756	605,558	26,374,722	8,815,197
New Jersey	12,181,948	17,150,978	1,099,277	271,204	41,145	32,891	2,114,913	1,745,611	923,428	1,177,188	16,270,711	20,377,872
New York	11,596,315	5,677,630	1,728,342	645,354	699,136	1,019,212	521,714	192,871	1,314,409	758,781	15,859,916	8,293,848
Ohio	6,260,346	2,735,266	245,111	67,001	143,167	154,424	1,485,761	1,055,085	130,067	147,953	8,264,452	4,159,732
New Hampshire	4,111,865	1,379,697	1,081,105	343,221	232,289	165,198	603,232	718,497	200,713	235,027	6,232,204	2,841,640
Connecticut	2,121,664	1,297,626	2,336,121	1,659,845	322,796	303,936	234,434	95,827	264,536	221,696	5,279,551	3,581,930
Maine	2,124,638	1,315,958	1,369,622	1,252,911	235,587	286,274	238,177	162,342	393,052	224,286	4,364,076	3,241,771
Pacific Coast States	967,257	582,182	291,520	81,194	67,005	30,093	----------	----------	130,577	37,777	1,456,359	731,246
Total above States	132,335,117	70,735,473	25,321,854	12,258,409	8,634,958	6,321,269	14,161,314	10,914,493	7,370,802	9,648,412	188,528,115	109,878,056
Other States	3,309,566	1,901,363	2,777,752	1,395,485	704,070	341,803	167,153	47,615	1,299,345	732,318	8,257,886	4,418,584
Grand total	135,644,683	72,636,836	28,099,606	13,653,894	9,339,028	6,663,072	14,328,467	10,962,108	8,670,147	10,380,730	196,081,931	114,296,640

Stock of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Dealers According to Cities.

Boston	73,833,212	24,034,325	18,876,255	5,519,016	10,813,882	3,360,223	2,910,344	658,410	2,377,803	1,572,808	108,811,496	35,144,782
Philadelphia	12,371,141	1,371,922	3,459,677	1,768,865	1,563,092	592,554	162,670	89,520	1,523,848	1,029,690	19,080,428	4,852,551
New York	11,479,378	1,187,587	1,202,199	192,895	571,169	193,132	21,700	----------	1,137	----------	13,275,583	1,573,614
Chicago	9,442,243	1,222,790	834,070	325,334	2,012,492	1,311,488	----------	----------	69,000	53,141	12,357,805	2,912,753
St. Louis	6,239,540	32,524	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	6,239,540	32,524
San Francisco	1,194,270	150,099	326,980	9,976	266,392	66,672	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,787,642	226,747
Portland	1,333,480	124,808	31,324	----------	35,224	54,797	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,400,028	179,605
Total above cities	115,893,264	28,124,055	24,730,505	7,816,086	15,262,251	5,578,866	3,094,715	747,930	3,971,788	2,655,639	162,952,522	44,922,576
Other cities	7,353,986	565,622	1,548,180	135,480	2,447,926	405,523	551,611	150,000	333,546	167,225	12,235,249	1,423,850
Grand total	123,247,250	28,689,677	26,278,685	7,951,566	17,710,177	5,984,389	3,646,325	897,930	4,395,334	2,822,864	175,187,771	46,346,426

Tops and Noils Held by Dealers and Manufacturers According to Grade.

TOPS.

Grade.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Fine	289,534	3,159,291	3,448,825
¼ blood	339,014	2,594,930	2,933,944
⅜ blood	1,083,031	2,761,857	3,844,888
½ blood	1,656,609	3,461,884	5,118,493
Low	182,537	1,170,745	1,353,282
Carpet	600	1,110,349	1,110,949
Grade not stated	95,000	69,411	164,411
Total Mar. 31, 1920	**3,646,325**	**14,328,467**	**17,974,792**
Total Mar. 31, 1919	897,930	10,962,108	11,860,038

NOILS.

Fine	1,706,761	3,276,762	4,983,523
¼ blood	802,421	1,345,873	2,148,294
⅜ blood	848,495	1,743,300	2,591,795
½ blood	740,196	1,693,231	2,433,427
Low	65,011	114,529	179,540
Carpet	127,450	374,724	502,174
Grade not stated	15,000	121,728	136,728
Total Mar. 31, 1920	**4,305,334**	**8,670,147**	**12,975,481**
Total Mar. 31, 1919	2,822,864	10,380,730	13,203,594

Stock Held by the United States Government Mar. 31, 1920.

Class and grade.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.
Fine			
Combing:			
Domestic			
Foreign	9,720		169
Clothing:			
Domestic	1,259,371	102,316	
Foreign	31,579	101,193	
½ Blood			
Combing:			
Domestic			
Foreign	519,003		
Clothing:			
Domestic		236,817	325
Foreign	70,428	452	
⅜ Blood			
Combing:			
Domestic	21,711		710
Foreign	1,689,056		
Clothing:			
Domestic	344,879	306,316	81,272
Foreign	1,161,666	135,746	28,912
¼ Blood			
Combing:			
Domestic	411,589		26,153
Foreign	18,505,432		1,586,539
Clothing:			
Domestic	130,067	290,671	173,840
Foreign	20,418,782	9,724,102	943,255
Low or Lincoln			
Combing:			
Domestic	275,274		128,556
Foreign	5,592,537		1,804,282
Clothing:			
Domestic		931,269	96,012
Foreign	424,962	739,734	672,768
Carpet			
Combing, foreign			
Filling, foreign			
Total:			
Domestic	**2,442,891**	**1,867,389**	**506,863**
Foreign	**48,423,165**	**10,701,227**	**5,035,925**
Grand total	**50,866,056**	**12,568,616**	**5,542,793**

In addition to the above there were 50,072 pounds of tops reported held by the United States Government.

(See page 301 for "Foreign Wool Afloat to the United States.")

For the quarterly survey of wool stocks as of March 31, 1920, schedules were mailed to 980 concerns and the representatives of the United States and the British Governments. In addition to the reports included in the tabulation, 128 concerns reported no stocks held, and 17 concerns failed to reply.

Free Market for British Pork.

No price restrictions now exist on pork produced in Great Britain and Ireland and pork products produced in Great Britain, according to an announcement of the British Ministry of Food. Retailers are required to distinguish between the domestic and imported product by appropriate labels, in order to protect the home industry.

RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS MARCH 31.

Perhaps no factor contributes more to instability in markets than ignorance of the available supplies of the necessaries of life and of the raw materials from which they are derived. The world demand for all raw materials is assured but the total supply, as a rule, is unknown. This situation provides a fertile field for speculation and brings inevitable distress eventually for those who are least prepared for it.

The war with its period of intense destruction of life and wealth has created a new situation in which the producer, manufacturer, dealer, and consumer demand definite and reliable information regarding the supply, distribution, demand, and prices of raw materials essential to their occupation or requirements. In order to meet this situation, as applied to hides and skins, the majority of the business concerns in the United States engaged in marketing or distributing these commodities have been cooperating with the Bureau of Markets since January, 1919, in the monthly Hide and Skin Survey with a view to providing a dependable monthly report of the stocks of hides and skins in this country available for tanning.

Unfortunately, no similar information available covering the periods prior to January, 1919, can be obtained that will permit comparisons with the data being published. Considering the abnormal consumption of leather during the war for military purposes, the decrease in the slaughter of cattle and goats during recent months, the diversion to European markets of foreign stocks of hides and skins that formerly were imported by American tanners, and the strenuous efforts of the American tanners and leather goods manufacturers to supply an unprecedented domestic demand for shoes and other leather goods of exceptional quality and at the same time provide a surplus for foreign markets, it is unlikely that the stocks of hides and skins now reported are excessive, and it is probable that they would not be up to the normal if data for previous years were available for comparison.

Careful estimates indicate that the monthly hide and skin summaries represent from 85 to 90 per cent of the total available raw stocks in the United States. The reports are obtained through cooperative arrangements with concerns holding these stocks. This constructive cooperation reveals the desire of the trade for reliable information regarding the products they handle and their willingness to submit statements of their holdings, which are treated confidentially, that complete summaries may be possible.

The following tables show the stocks of hides and skins on hand March 31 and February 28, 1920, and March 31, 1919, with percentage comparisons, also the distribution of raw stocks in March by classes of business.

Number of Hides and Skins in Stock and in Transit.

Kind.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Feb. 28, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.	Increase or decrease compared with—	
				Feb. 28, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1919.
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Concerns reporting	1,132	1,151	1,361		
Cattle hides	6,544,941	6,559,337	5,108,516	— 0.2	28.1
Calf and kip skins:					
Calves	1,929,378	1,859,697	1,219,935	3.7	58.2
Kips	966,695	1,141,620	415,882	— 15.3	132.4
Horse hides	235,799	258,053	85,132	— 8.6	177.0
Horse fronts (whole)	126,115	97,071	45,212	29.9	178.9
Horse butts (pairs)	397,909	349,498	149,244	13.9	166.6
Horse shanks	114,393	39,189	81,796	191.9	39.9
Mule hides	543	481		12.9	
Colt, ass, donkey, and pony	9,712	9,246	9,840	5.0	— 1.3
Kangaroo and wallaby	937,366	784,989	185,816	19.4	404.5
Deer and elk	225,326	182,396	189,970	23.5	18.6
Goat	15,968,660	16,481,328	7,987,277	— 3.1	99.9
Kid	468,188	665,524	181,952	— 29.7	157.3
Cabretta	2,047,519	2,197,683	559,576	— 6.8	265.9
Sheep and lamb	9,205,376	9,460,914	8,267,126	— 2.7	11.3
Buffalo	250,367	508,834	36,737	— 50.8	581.5
Pig and hog:					
Skins (pieces)	74,553	66,363	171,232	12.3	— 56.5
Strips (pounds)	1,744,785	1,728,699	1,437,384	.9	21.4
Alligator skins	48,690	12,807		45.9	
Other hides and skins	22,412	55,567		— 59.7	

Distribution of Stocks of Hides and Skins.

Kind	Dealers.	Packers.	Importers.	Tanners.	Total.
Cattle hides	433,680	1,932,803	928,803	3,259,655	6,544,941
Calf and kip skins	335,892	465,563	228,506	1,866,112	2,896,073
Horse, colt, donkey, etc	74,081	829	48,564	760,997	884,471
Kangaroo, deer, etc	690	36	129,413	1,032,553	1,162,692
Goat, kid, and cabretta skins	42,817	2,681	2,820,608	15,618,261	18,484,367
Sheep and lamb skins	469,831	897,232	1,989,286	5,849,027	9,205,376
Buffalo hides			47,206	203,161	250,367
Pig and hog skins (pieces)	26,795	16,440	2,508	28,810	74,553
Pig and hog strips (pounds)	35,025	1,041,735		668,025	1,744,785
Alligator skins	2		757	17,931	18,690
Other hides and skins	1,203	21,209			22,412
Total	1,410,016	4,378,528	6,195,651	29,304,532	41,288,727

These tables were compiled from reports received from 1,132 packers, dealers, importers, and tanners. Many of these firms also rendered reports for their subsidiary and branch establishments, which makes the total number of reports considerably larger than 1,132. Schedules were sent to 1,355 concerns; of these 112 replied advising that they had no stock on hand and 223 did not return their schedules in time for inclusion in the tables.

Of the concerns that failed to report promptly for February, 34 reports were received too late to be included in the regular February report. These aggregated 32,260 cattle hides, 34,252 calf skins, 4,741 kip skins, 120,840 sheep and lamb skins, 47,706 goat, kid, and cabretta skins, 17,883 horse, colt, and donkey hides, 1,000 deer skins, and 295 pig skins.

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Spots and Futures Show Small Changes.

There was no decided change in prices for spots and futures during the week ending May 1. The average price for Middling, as determined by the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 41.24 cents per pound on May 1, as compared with 41.21 cents for the close of the previous week and 27.83 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they advanced 40 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 24.76 pence on April 30, as compared with 24.59 pence the previous week and 16.46 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot demand during the week showed further inactiveness. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending May 1 amounted to 28,919 bales, as compared with 30,911 bales the previous week and 81,234 bales for the corresponding period in 1919.

The dry-goods situation was reported as showing an easing of prices.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices Apr. 30, 1920, and the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
May	40.25	28.05	25.99	39.28	26.86	25.75
July	38.20	26.25	25.84	37.95	25.69	24.85
October	35.45	24.48	25.12	35.17	23.69	24.12
December	34.70	24.00	25.00	34.40	23.35	24.03

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 30.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919-20	1918-19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,310,684	4,470,754
Port stocks	1,179,998	1,252,415
Interior receipts	6,422,121	5,567,615
Interior stocks	1,152,136	1,417,004
Into sight	10,703,929	9,483,267
Northern spinners' takings	2,423,254	1,655,232
Southern consumption	2,745,000	2,748,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,314,809	3,677,920

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending April 30 were 111,151 bales, against 87,211 bales for the previous week and 104,760 bales for the corresponding week last year, and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920, amounted to 5,643,000 bales, against 3,939,000 bales in 1918-19 and 3,517,000 bales in 1917-18.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to Apr. 30.

To—	1919-20	1918-19	1917-1918
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,825,000	1,776,000	1,948,000
France	515,000	621,000	494,000
Other countries	2,303,000	1,542,000	1,075,000

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 1 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending May 1 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	350	350	275	350	350	300	450	450	425	360
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	225	275	275	250	350	350	400	288
Good Middling	200	200	200	175	200	200	200	250	250	350	223
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	100	125	100	150	150	125	115
Middling	40.50	40.88	41.50	41.00	42.00	41.75	40.50	41.25	42.00	41.00	41.24
Strict Low Middling	250	300	250	300	300	250	250	250	250	350	275
Low Middling	600	700	550	650	700	650	800	800	925	900	728
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	800	900	800	900	1,000	900	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,250	1,025
Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,150	1,400	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,525	1,298
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	300	200	200	250	200	[3] 75	183
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	450	350	300	350	300	150	315
Middling [2]	400	600	500	450	500	500	500	500	450	350	475
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	900	700	650	650	650	700	750	700	700	700
Low Middling [2]	800	1,100	1,000	950	950	850	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,250	1,020
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	600	500	450	450	450	300	450
Strict Middling [2]	600	650	650	600	700	650	600	550	550	575	613
Middling [2]	800	700	800	800	750	750	700	700	700	700	740
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	800	650	500	600	600	700	450	550	400	575
Strict Middling [2]	600	900	750	650	700	750	800	550	650	625	698
Middling [2]	800	1,000	900	800	950	850	900	700	750	750	840
Sales for week, bales	3,032	217	928	156	5,500	2,888	2,960	4,268	5,344	3,626	[4]28,919

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Stocks of American Cotton Apr. 30.

	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	916,000	393,000	190,000	493,000
Manchester	154,000	52,000	21,000	37,000
Continent	516,000	302,000	137,000	337,000

Foreign Spinners' Takings of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Apr. 9.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,114,000	1,411,000	1,807,000
Continent	1,562,000	1,018,000	1,043,000
Japan	668,000	498,000	354,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on April 30, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	9
Strict Good Middling	4	195
Good Middling	50	1,381
Strict Middling	154	3,345
Middling	656	4,713
Strict Low Middling	1,821	3,803
Low Middling	623	3,600
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	27	237
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	107	285
Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	5
Total	3,444	17,573

Long Staple Cotton.

A fair demand is reported for extra-staple cotton at New Orleans and a considerable demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans: Cents.
- Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches 50
- Middling Yellow Tinged, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches 60
- Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches 53
- Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches full 70
- Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches 49

Memphis:
- Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches 75
- Low Middling, gray, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches 72
- Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches 80
- Middling, gray, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches 55
- Strict Good Ordinary, blue, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches 40
- Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches 45½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending April 30 and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 41 cents per pound at New Orleans and 42 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	625	600
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	2,425	2,600
$1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	3,550	4,000
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	4,200	4,600
$1\frac{5}{16}$ inches	.....	5,000
$1\frac{3}{8}$ inches	.....	5,850

Advices received from New Bedford state that the following prices have been paid during the week in that market for the grades and lengths of staple stated below, based on the Government standards:

	Cents.
Strict Middling, 1 inch	43½
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	58
Middling to Strict Middling, light gray, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	66
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	96-99

It is reported that desirable staples are very scarce in New Bedford.

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted at $1.15 per pound at Savannah.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria on Apr. 30.

	Bales.		Bales.
1919-20	118,000	1917-18	300,000
1918-19	352,000	1916-17	138,000

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